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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Van Zeeland's Trade Ways

Plowshares Into Swords

Underground Passengers

¶ **Van Zeeland's Plan**—Simultaneously launched in London, Paris, and Washington comes a plan for the world's economic appeasement. At the instance of the British and French Governments, Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, after interviews with the world's leading economists, releases the report of his findings and the recommendations growing therefrom. Inherent in the theoretical workability of the plan is the assumption that the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy may be induced to work together on steps leading toward another economic conference devoted to stabilizing world economy. The very existence of international tensions which might threaten to interfere with the success of the plan, Mr. van Zeeland points to as evidence of the need for a "rapid and profound change." • He seeks to organize the world for peaceful trade, assuming that nations should be as willing to make sacrifices for peace as for war.

¶ **Washington Warnings**—On top of the announcement of a new note to Tokyo expressing dissatisfaction with the conduct of Japanese militarists toward American rights in China, comes a message to Congress from the President which indicates better than diagrams the direction of America's foreign policy. Declaring that America's defense is "inadequate for national security," Mr. Roosevelt asks Congress to authorize a 20 per cent increase in the Navy's size, two more battleships, two more cruisers, besides the 22 warships already included in the 1938 program; and appropriations and regulations aimed at making American defenses formidable. • Washington shakes its finger at Japan while strapping on a new holster.

¶ **Jewish Dispersion**—Reminiscent of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and the "underground railroad" of prebellum days, are descriptions coming out of Vienna, via the Associated Press, of the modern "diaspora" organized to carry fugitive Jews out of Poland and Rumania and into Austria, whence they are dispersed fan-wise to the west. Indicative of the "railroad's" traffic is the fact that over a recent 10-day period some 300 Rumanian Jews followed the system into Austria, and since November about 1500 Polish Jews have reached Vienna. From Vienna the fugitives are encouraged to find refuge in provincial cities in Austria, thence to push on into Switzerland, France, South America or the United States. • These are fellow men who are being thus persecuted. It's sometimes difficult to believe that the persecutors can be human beings.

¶ **League Shows Vitality**—The patient at Geneva appears to be coming along nicely, thank you. In fact, as the signatories gather round for the first public meeting of the Council's hundredth session, it sits up and discovers two things. These are: First, that League principles and ideals continue to have strong support; second, that sanctions (either economic or military) are not feasible, since they are at present unenforceable. British F. S. Anthony Eden strikes the gong which rings a keynote of loyalty to League precepts. One by one, fourteen other speakers join in. The effect is an harmonious chord containing about every tone of world opinion except fascism. • With such cheering sounds to encourage it, the Geneva patient brightens perceptibly—and that word "patient" is used advisedly.

¶ **Admiral Suyetsugu Explains**—Japan wants Chinese markets; it wants to expand in undeveloped territories to the south, but without annexation; it resents intervention in the present conflict; it would welcome agreement with the Soviet Union but does not expect it. Thus Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu unofficially outlines to a Monitor man Japan's foreign policy. He explains that there are two schools of thought in Japan—one favoring continental expansion, the other non-acquisitive development of the South. . . . • But though we listen courteously to his undoubtedly courteous words we do not learn (perhaps because the interviewer did not ask) what school of thought teaches that markets may be won by warfare or what kind of a non-aggressive advance to the South would be furthered by the imminent armed advance on Canton.

¶ **Tax Pyramids**—This is the tax that SSA built; this is the tax that's taxed on the tax that was formerly taxed on the tax that was taxed while taxing the tax for the SSA . . . The reader may continue from there. But the incentive to the pharaphrase comes from a Salem, Ore., story, which reports that the State Tax Commission rules that payments to the social security fund are not deductible on income tax reports. Some one works it out that, under this ruling, certain circumstances might arise where a taxpayer, after having reached the age when he is the recipient of social security benefits, has to pay a tax on income that has been previously taxed as income. • In short, it's a taxed taxed tax—to say nothing of its tax on logic.

In the Boston Section:

Radio to be used in campaign against Anglo-American trade treaty.

City tackles problem of real estate left on hands by non-payment of taxes.

Motley appointed Street Commissioner by Tobin.

First step taken to co-ordinate Greater Boston transportation.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

London Studies Cyprus as Haven For Assyrians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A proposal to settle the scattered remnants of the once-great Assyrian nation in Cyprus is being considered by influential people here.

At present some 12,000 of the Assyrians who survived the World War and the 1933 massacres in Iraq are in temporary homes on the river Khabbur in Syria. Official reports say 9000, but unofficial observers put the total one-third higher. Most of the remainder, totaling about 18,000 to 20,000, are more or less homeless in Iraq. During the past 22 years many of them have seen the houses they had built to live in destroyed no less than eight times.

Plans to find permanent homes for the Assyrians in Brazil, in British Guiana, on the river Ghab in Syria have one by one fallen through and last autumn the League Council announced with regret that as no solution had been found, it had decided to leave these unfortunates where they now are—part in Iraq, part in Syria.

Communal Life Threatened

Experts declare that unless this decision is reversed not only the communal life of the Assyrian nation is bound to disappear but also the religious organization of the Nestorian church to which the Assyrians belong.

Conditions in their present "homes" are described as deplorable by the few who have been allowed to visit them. It is stated that those in the Khabbur often have insufficient food.

The head of the Nestorian Church, who is also ex-officio head of the Assyrian nation in peace and war, the Mar Shimun, is at present in England and plans to visit the United States in the spring to meet members of his organization who are now happily settled in that country. After the 1933 massacres, he was deported to Cyprus. Though he may not go to Syria or to Iraq to see his flock he is allowed at present to reside in England on condition that he refrains from political activities. His family is still in Cyprus.

Title Hereditary

The title of Mar Shimun is a hereditary one which descends from uncle to nephew. The present holder is still a young man who speaks and writes perfect English. Some years ago he studied at Wesley House, an ecclesiastical establishment at

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Rebuilt Berlin To Give Reich Great Capital

Scheme of Modernization Includes Highways and Railway Stations

Big Lake Planned

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler last night ordered cancellation of invitations for Sunday's session of the Reichstag.

Invitations were printed and were to have been sent out today, tickets were allotted and arrangements made for decorating the Kroll Opera House when Herr Hitler countermanded the plans.

Herr Hitler's speech before the Reichstag had been expected to be an appraisal of the five years of National Socialist Government.

The Reichstag has not met since Jan. 30, 1937.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 28—Plans for a future Berlin which shall be a worthy Capital of the Third Reich are announced here today on the eve of the fifth anniversary of National Socialism's accession to power.

A year ago on Jan. 30, 1937, Reichsführer Hitler announced in the Reichstag that the building project was being taken in hand and he commissioned the architect, Albert Speer, to make the necessary arrangements. Today's information reveals colossal changes which will completely alter the face of the entire city, making it one of the most modern in the world.

The new Berlin will revolve around two axes, north and south, and east and west, each about 40 kilometers, or 25 miles, long and linking up with the large "auto ring," one of the new modern roads constructed during the last three years, and which lies around the city at a distance of about 20 kilometers from the center. These axes will cross in the center of the Tiergarten, Berlin's large public park.

Reduction in Rail Stations

The City's railroad system is to be completely transformed so that there will be only two large central stations, the south near the Templehof Airdrome, and a north station. This means that four of the existing railroad passenger and goods stations will disappear. The north and south axis, including Unter den Linden, Berlin's best-known street, will form the Capital's ceremonial route along which chief parades will pass.

Not far from the point where the north and south crosses the east and west axis a huge assembly hall is to be built near the Königsplatz, which will be much enlarged and modernized.

Near the new north central railroad station a large lake is to be constructed which, however, will not be a flying boat station as earlier reported.

In order to deal more adequately with traffic, Berlin's underground railway is to be changed from double to a four-track system.

New University City

In addition to all this a new university city is to be built in Grünwald, West Berlin, and a large housing settlement of workers'

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Van Zeeland Offers Plan For World Trade Accord

Tariff Cuts, Quotas Ban, Currency and Credit Reforms Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—A formal proposal for a new world effort to achieve economic stability, through successive steps of a detailed plan leading up to another international economic conference, was launched here and in London and Paris today by Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, acting under the terms of a mission entrusted to him by the British and French Governments.

In an exhaustive report on the world situation, made public simultaneously in the three capitals he referred with grave concern to "the general check in the recovery movement" and the discouraging political state of the world, marked by increasing tensions which, he admitted, cloud prospects for success of his proposals.

But he saw in these very conditions "the conclusion that a rapid and profound change is necessary." He added that "in such conditions, the moment is perhaps favorable, in spite of appearances, for a new attempt, based on reason and common interest."

Mr. van Zeeland, therefore, lays before the world, in the hope that it will halt the trend towards a new "economic setback" and aggravated political hostility, the results of strenuous study and a tour of important world capitals including Washington which he has carried on since April 3, 1937. At that time, he was called upon by Britain and France to undertake "an inquiry into the possibility of obtaining a general reduction of quotas and other obstacles to world trade."

By a Staff Artist

Paul van Zeeland
Former Prime Minister of Belgium

The results include a plan which, in brief, calls for tariff appeasement, abolition of trade quotas, currency stabilization, suppression of ex-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Soviet Renews Church Attack; Thousands of Clergy Arrested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Communist authorities in Russia have begun a furious frontal assault, for the first time since 1932, upon bishops, priests and clergymen of all religions, which has already resulted in thousands of arrests, presumably followed by exile or imprisonment in concentration camps. The fate of those arrested, with rare exceptions, is not revealed.

The present, and apparently final, round-up of churchmen is being conducted by the federal police, who have discovered "public enemies" in most other Soviet institutions during the past year. Among those arrested are at least 20 bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church and of the "Living Church" which broke away from the Orthodox Church after the revolution, as well as hundreds of priests and clergymen of the "Old Believers," Roman Catholics, Baptists and Lutherans. Arrests have been so widespread since the beginning of 1938 that it is understood that several important churches no longer have priests or clergymen at liberty in Russia.

Soviet editors seem to have difficulty in deciding about what offenses the arrested churchmen have committed. Charges of "treason" and "Fascist spying" are mingled confusedly in the press with charges of dissoluteness, which is not officially a crime in Russia. The arrested men are described generally as "spies and speculators in priests' robes."

Normally printable charges are publicly made in the Soviet press against the Patriarch and supreme head of the Orthodox Church, the Metropolitan Sergei, as well as Metropolitan Vitali, supreme head of the "Living Church" and Metropolitan Vissarian. One more plausible accusation is that some of the priests arrested persuaded peasants not to vote for the unopposed official candidates in the recent elections. More than a million voters, given ballots with only one candidate, deposited their ballots with the name scratched off. The priests were blamed for this.

The fall from official favor of the Metropolitan Sergei indicates that the Communist authorities are no longer interested in placating any section of the Orthodox Church. This dignitary, in 1929, denied to foreign correspondents that churchmen were being persecuted in Russia and deplored the appeals made in their behalf by the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was believed at the time that the Metropolitan Sergei had agreed to take such action in return for official promises that he and his section of the church would not be disturbed.

Attack Foreshadowed

The present frontal attack upon churchmen has been foreshadowed for the past year, during which time sporadic arrests have been made. During this year an active "anti-religious" campaign has been renewed, with fierce attacks upon religion in every Soviet school, workers' club, newspaper, periodical and broadcasting station. The people have been assured that all church members, without exception, are "enemies of the working class" and have no place in a "workers' state."

Ever since the revolution the Communists have alternated periods of violent persecution of churchmen with periods of comparative toleration. The last wave of persecution similar to the one now proceeding occurred in 1932. The Communist press and spokesmen afterwards adopted the attitude that religion was no longer a serious problem in Russia, and would die out of itself without further aggressive action against it.

Religious Faith Persists

To the amazement and chagrin of Communist theorists, religious faith has nevertheless persisted, and the authorities have therefore decided it must be given another "knock-out blow." Those who remain in any of the churches are devoutedly religious; no others can endure the constant persecution and ignominy which all church members face. The authorities watch with especial concern any tendency upon the part of Protestant sects to expand, bearing in mind Lenin's statement that "the purer a religion and the more devoted its followers, the more dangerous it is to Communism."

The alleged religious guarantees embodied in the new constitution have been ignored in the present round-up. However, the authorities justify their conduct on legal grounds by claiming that the arrests are made, not because the accused persons are church officials, but because they are charged with conspiring against the Soviet State.

Economics in the News

Short Selling—S.E.C. Takes Action to Curb Practice in a Falling Market—A Cautious Move on a Controversial Subject

By H. B. E.

Apparently the Securities and Exchange Commission does not echo J. P. Morgan the Elder's opinion about short selling. "Short selling," said the great financier, "is a principle of life." The ruling has just been handed down that on and after Feb. 8 no person shall make a short sale of any security on the exchanges at or below the price at which the last sale of the same security was effected. This should curb something which, so far from being acceptable as a "principle of life" has been the subject of heated controversy ever since the crash in stocks in 1929.

First as to the mechanics of short selling. It is a phrase used to designate transactions in which the seller of stock does not have the actual shares on hand but intends to buy them later. You will notice that two operations are involved in the short sale. First there is the sale. Then there is a purchase of the stock for delivery to the person who took up the sale. If, meantime, the price has gone down between sale and purchase for delivery, then the short seller has made a profit of the difference less, of course, brokers commissions.

However, the short sale is distinctly speculative. Sometimes the short seller finds himself in a rising market after his sale. And then he must pay a higher price for the stock he has to deliver, and this difference represents his loss.

Around this factor of the subsequent purchase for delivery hangs all the controversy. Does the second part of the operation act as a cushion in a falling market? I don't think it does, personally. Short sellers are interested in declines, not in cushioning declines. When the price of a stock starts to drop, they don't rush in to "cover," i. e. buy the stock for delivery. They try to follow the stock down, and only cover when outside factors give a lift to the market. Moreover, the initial hammering generates a decline of its own, investors becoming scared when they see declining prices and dumping their holdings onto the market. That is how panics get under way, as in 1929 and again in 1937.

The stock exchange in New York itself acted upon this theory when Great Britain left the gold standard in September, 1931. For a time, the governors banned all short selling. They did this in the expectation that the "shorts" would be forced to cover and give needed support to quotations. The belief proved to be correct. "Shorts" were forced to cover, and the lift they gave to the market helped the market to weather the crisis.

The SEC has not done anything so drastic as the stock exchange did in 1931. It has made the practice difficult in a falling market—that is all. If the operators can sell short only at a higher price than the previous quotation, then, obviously, they must wait for reactions from a continuous decline. For, in a falling market quotations are lower than previous transactions; not the reverse. The regulation is thus aimed at cushioning the markets against demoralized declines.

On a rising market, of course, the short seller will be able to operate as if the rule had never been issued. For the current price is then likely to be higher than the previous price in the normal course of business. Here, however, short sellers are as scarce as swallows in winter. There were very few "shorts" or bears around in early 1929. They were hibernating for the bear market, and then, if my conclusion is correct, their depressive power was greater than their cushioning power.

The upshot of the regulation, therefore may be that "shorts" are destined more and more to thin out in stock market trading. Society, to my way of thinking will be the gainer, in spite of "J. P.'s" dictum; though a future generation of book readers and movie-goers may no doubt miss the exploits of potential Vanderbilts, Jim Fiskes, and Daniel Drews, not to mention the ruination of key railroads and industries.

Don't mistake me—I am not entertaining any hopes of, or any feeling for, stabilized markets, particularly markets stabilized on the up-and-up principle. Fluctuations there are bound to be in a system of private enterprise. Fluctuations, therefore, are bound to occur in stock market prices. But the work of the SEC in expunging artificial elements in the determination of prices by free buying and selling is commendable.

Artificiality is present whether stocks are bought with borrowed money or sold by persons who don't own the securities they sell. Artificiality is said to be necessary in encouraging an active market. But, as the greatest authority on speculation, Prof. H. C. Emery, once wrote: "One may well pause before the difficult problem of determining at just what point the evil of public speculation becomes too high a price to pay for the advantages of an active market"—a quotation that Winthrop W. Aldrich might ponder.

The present step is wise not least because it is cautious, and I am glad to note the hearty approval which the New York Stock Exchange has given to it.

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Japan Warned To Arm Against Another Nation

War Minister Tells Diet Conflict in China Is Growing Graver

Asks Bigger Army

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AP)—The war with China has reached so critical a stage, War Minister General Gen. Sugiyama told the nation's Parliament today, that Japan must now "prepare for war with a country other than China."

Replying to a flurry of questioning by Diet members, the General urged for the second time within a week that an increased army be thrown into the conflict.

He acknowledged that "the current incident gradually is assuming greater proportions and the situation rapidly is becoming more grave."

"Foreign supplies are entering China through Mongolia, Canton and Indo-China," he said. "I believe the volume is considerable, but accurate figures are unobtainable.

"In any event the Imperial Army holds the key to settlement. Taking warning of experiences obtained through the Chinese incident, and also to cope with this new situation developing, I believe the army forces must be increased.

"The question has been asked if it will be necessary to strengthen the Army after termination of the incident. We are mapping plans carefully to meet all contingencies."

And, he concluded, "since Japan must fight a long-term war with China, we must prepare for war with a country other than China."

U. S. Protests Incidents Seen Aimed to Force Americans From China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Profound dissatisfaction with Japan's conduct toward American rights in China since the bombing of the U. S. S. Panay has been expressed to the Japanese Government in a new formal note of protest lodged with the Foreign Office in Tokyo, it was announced by the State Department last night.

The note was presented on Jan. 17 by Ambassador Joseph C. Grew. Despite Japanese assurances following its presentation that immediate steps would be taken to prevent any repetition, further incidents have come to the attention of the State Department almost daily. Therefore, in the hope that it would strengthen the weight of the note, the text was made public.

Behind this action is the increasing belief within the State Department that the Japanese military forces in China are deliberately seeking to provoke American and other foreign individuals still there, into withdrawing from China entirely.

Assurances Held Unfulfilled

Assurances were given following the Panay incident that American interests and rights would be respected. It is the official attitude here that such assurances have not been fulfilled and that unless Japan can be sufficiently impressed with the importance of mending its ways there is grave danger of incidents which might jeopardize relations between the two countries.

Publication of the note a few hours previous to release of the President's special message to Congress on the necessity for naval expansion paved the way for the latter document and is believed to have smoothed the path through Congress for further military measures to result from the message. Whether this is the result of intentional timing or merely a coincidence is not known here. The effect nevertheless is to give the re-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

President Urges Prompt Increase In Armed Forces

Special Message Declares U. S. Defense in Face of World Conditions Is Inadequate—Still Hopes to End Aggression but Must Regard Nation's Safety

Asks Immediate Action to Put Country In Better Condition of Preparedness

Favors Mobilization of All Resources in Case of War and Insists Possible Foes Must Be Kept Hundreds of Miles From American Borders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—President Roosevelt today informed Congress in a special message that "American national defense is, in the light of the increasing armaments of other nations, inadequate for purposes of national security."

He therefore recommended a broad program of war preparedness involving drastic expansion of the armed forces of the United States and legislation providing for mobilization of all national resources, including man power and capital, in time of war.

The President said that while as "a peaceful nation," this country would not abandon "active search" for agreements to limit war and end aggression, "it is clear that until such agreement is reached—and I have not given up hope of it—we are compelled to think of our own national safety."

Congress is requested to take immediate action as follows:

The Program

1. Authorize a 20 per cent increase in the size of the Navy.

2. Under this increased authorization lay down during the calendar year 1938 two more battleships and two more cruisers in addition to the already pending 1938 program calling for 22 more warships.

3. Authorize $15,000,000 for construction of experimental small vessels, presumably of the variety several European powers have developed for coastal defense.

4. Authorize an $8,800,000 anti-aircraft procurement program and appropriate $6,800,000 of it during the 1939 fiscal year.

5. Appropriate $450,000 to establish an enlisted reserve for the Army.

6. Authorize a $6,080,000 procurement for dies, gauges and tools for the Army, and appropriate $5,000,000 of it for use during the 1939 fiscal year.

7. Authorize a $2,000,000 program of ammunition procurement for the army.

8. Enact legislation "aimed at the prevention of profiteering in time of war and the equalization of the burdens of possible war."

As soon as the message was read in the House, Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, introduced the authorization bill suggested by the President. It called for 47 new warships, 22 new auxiliaries, 1,000 additional airplanes, 1,200 more officers and 20,000 more enlisted men for the naval service.

Initial Cost $29,200,000

The President estimated the actual cost of this program during the first year, that is, the amount it will add to the new budget, at about $29,200,000. He had no estimate of the ultimate cost of the entire program. However, in naval quarters the 20 per cent increase in the size of the Navy is estimated roughly at $1,000,000,000. This is the most expensive feature.

No such general commitment as to the Army is involved. But it is known that the Army rearmament program from which the President took the specific Army recommendations included in his message contemplates a total expenditure over a period of several years of roughly another $1,000,000,000. No approval of any such program is involved. The President has merely selected from it.

The President made his recommendations in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. He affirmed the desire of the United States for peace, and for limitation of armaments. But he reported to Congress that "one fourth of the world's population" is now at war that "tension throughout the world is high," that the United States must arm in self-defense.

Must Defend All Parts

Meeting critics who charge that the Administration's arms plans, particularly naval expansion, are designed primarily to implement an active foreign policy, the President declared that he made his recommendations to Congress "specifically and solely because of the piling up of additional land and sea armaments in other countries, in such manner as to involve a threat to world peace and security."

Further, in answer to these same critics, he declared significantly that "adequate defense" means keeping a potential enemy "many hundreds of miles away from our continental limits," and added:

"We cannot assume that our defense would be limited to one ocean and one coast and that the other ocean and the other coast would with certainty be safe. We cannot be certain that the connecting link—the Panama Canal—would be safe. Adequate defense affects therefore the simultaneous defense of every part of the United States of America."

In making these startling statements the President disclosed some-

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Text of President's Defense Message: Page 2.

Veterans Start Pension Drive Despite Bonus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—The long expected big pension drive for the widows and orphans of World War veterans has begun punctually in Congress only two years after the payment of the bonus, which theoretically extinguished pension proposals.

In effect, this follows closely the pattern developing after the Civil War in which drives for pensions began first with disabled soldiers, then widows and orphans, and finally with all surviving veterans. War pensions have been generally almost as costly in American history as the wars themselves. In addition, the Civil War G. A. R., like the present American Legion, was at times a potent political force in national life.

Veterans Join Forces

The new drive was started here by the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans and the Jewish War Veterans. The drive proposes general pensions for widows and orphans of all World War veterans, regardless of the cause of the veteran's demise. Joining the drive shortly is expected to be the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The pension drive started in statements before the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation yesterday. Daniel J. Doherty, National Commander of the Legion and originator of the plan, urged $22 a month for widows, with other rates to match.

Long Term Bills

It is recalled here that under similar widows' pensions, two widows of veterans of the War of 1812 are actually still drawing pay checks from the treasury. The proposed legislation, if adopted would, under the same circumstances mean a continuing bill for the next century and a quarter, or until A. D. 2064. Under the mathematical possibilities of the plan a world war veteran, now 40, might conclude a marriage at 80 (A. D. 1978) with a bride of 20, who at 90 (A. D. 2048) would be still drawing compensation for her husband's participation in the past century's conflict. This despite the fact that under Social Security and universal old age pensions most, if not all, of the aged and indigent will shortly be receiving some state or federal aid.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Veterans' Administrator, estimated today that service organizations' proposals for blanket pension of widows and orphans would cost the Government up to $84,000,000 a year on the basis of the Veterans of Foreign Wars' bill, to pay such widows $30 a month.

Of All Things . . !

Hail to The Chief!

LONDON (AP)—The Clan MacLeod gathered to the skirling of bagpipes to greet their first woman chief, Flora MacLeod.

Three hundred members of the clan assembled here in the Royal Empire Society's Building, far south of their Highland homes, to maintain their traditions.

Mrs. MacLeod, the new chief, became the 28th head of the clan in succession to her father, Sir Reginald MacLeod, in 1935.

The clansmen heard the salute "Failte Mhicleod"—unplayed, reputedly, for nearly 150 years. It was composed after settlement of a feud between the MacLeods and the MacDonalds in 1603.

Figs From Newspapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKLEY, Calif.—It is seldom that a newspaper subscription contest plays an important part in the development of a State's agricultural progress. But from such a beginning may be traced the present prosperity of the Smyrna fig industry in this State.

This fact is revealed in a recent study by H. M. Butterfield, specialist in agricultural extension at the University of California. Mr. Butterfield credits the introduction of the Smyrna fig into California to a subscription contest staged by the San Francisco Bulletin, in 1881.

For one or more new subscriptions, rural contestants received a number of genuine Smyrna fig cuttings. At that time, Mr. Butterfield reports, some 14,000 cuttings were distributed among 3,000 contestants. And later additional cuttings were sent out as a result of another subscription campaign.

The Smyrna fig prospered to such an extent in its new locale, that a demand for the cuttings was created, with the result that nurserymen in the San Joaquin Valley laid in a large stock to supply customer wants.

Soaking the Rich

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The Province of Saskatchewan apparently is preparing for the future in its scale of income tax, as well as looking after the present, C. Fraser Elliott, Dominion Income Tax Commissioner, indicated before the Rowell Commission.

"While there is nobody there, so it doesn't mean anything, a person in Saskatchewan with an income of $500,000 would pay $493,656 income tax and he could keep the balance himself," Mr. Elliott said.

If the same scale was carried forward a person with a $1,000,000 income would have to borrow $102,672.75 to pay his income tax.

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston,
Wednesday, September 28th.

Grateful am I to divine Providence that the Convention has now broke up. Men do aver that women gabble overmuch, but verily I do believe no human tongues have ever clacketed to such a vast extent as have those of these delegates. Not content with their stated meetings, they gather beforehand and meet again afterwards, until the wee small hours.

Here in this house have we used twenty-five candles in this week. With difficulty did I persuade Henry to set out naught but some good corned bread, which I did have Hester bake in such quantity as should feed the British army.

These men know not what they eat and 'twere pity to waste on them good vittles.

Sybil Talks Women's Talk

I did so wish my dear Father to see that I have grown full housewifely, as my dear Mother so oft bemoaned my careless ways, but I do vow though my Father be ever held in my respectful thought, he is but a man and it is too vexing to know that he could not tell my Mother whether our precious Baby wore a hand-smocked gown or did appear in lindsey-woolsey. Thrice have I dressed the little lamb in his Sunday best and his Father nor his Grandfather nor his Uncle came near this house until his bedtime was so long overpast, I must need heed his wails and put him to sleep, his little finery all unseen.

To-day against mine own good judgment again have I put on him a fresh white frock, though if Hetty were but more herself, I know she would protest to heaven against the pile of garments awaiting her to wash, and all the extra work entailed by guests.

I have myself this morning made the most delicious spice cake with ingredients bought at great price and unobtainable in Concord, and a store of little honey cakes from a receipt of extreme toothsomeness and richness, given me by Mistress Hancock, and she had it from the Van Cortlands, the great Dutch patroons.

I am sending Sister Pamela my sweet pink cassimere negligée, alas a shade too tight for me since little Harry came. I have sweet caps and tuckers for the little girls, and for each a modish pair of silk mits. I would all was being carried to Concord by a woman, for I vow if my dear Father lose or misuse aught, I shall perish of vexation after all my effort.

My dear Mother did send to me beside great store of ginger nuts, which I do adore, the rose taffety which she had from my dear Aunt Prudence who purchased it in London only nine years back. With but a little stitchery which I do flatter myself I can do most modishly, 'twill be in the height of fashion.

To my heart's content William and his father did come together and all is forgiven. He will to Concord before he leaves the North.

Spoken Like a Puritan

What does distress both our dear Parents is the great lack of right religion in Virginia. William most discreet, but his ignorance of truly pious teaching does reveal itself at every turn. I did broach the matter of Pamela returning to Virginia with William, and he not too averse to the idea, and my dear father saw its merit, except for bringing his daughter into the company of the ungodly.

To this he felt he could not assent, and I must needs subscribe to such godly argument. 'Twas a pretty plan. I do wonder betimes that divine Providence did not put into the hearts of all men the love of the right way to Him. 'Tis clear as light. I shall speak to dear Mr. Cooper. If he but talked to William privily much good must come of it.

As I wrote of William, all did come in, and at long length my dear Father did see Baby sweet as any peach. He did e'en bring him home a comfit of which I did let him have one suck, so my dear Father's feeling be not hurt. 'Tis vastly amusing that men learn not how long a baby gets naught but pap.

All three men in high feather. They do say the Convention has won a great victory, and our Boston men all in the right of it.

Adelaide Stedman.

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the twelfth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Farm Bureau Shifts Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—Disappointed at the lack of progress at Washington in enacting the kind of farm program it wants, the American Farm Bureau Federation through its Executive Committee has issued a general statement which is construed here as a strong appeal for action, and which reveals some significant adjustments of policy.

For example, while the Bureau has opposed the so-called Brownlow idea of keeping governmental commissions closely under administrative control, it has never before proposed specifically that the program it suggests be put into the hands of an independent farmer commission. It now urges that the pending measure, when and if enacted, along with intact parts of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936, be administered by "an independent commission or council of farmers appointed by the President and with the approval of the Senate." It even goes so far as to suggest that such an administrative arrangement be put into effect not later than Jan. 1, 1941.

It is felt now that its stand generally on all such measures more nearly reflects the sentiment of the American farmer as a whole, who always has wanted federal help, but who has preferred that control of it be left in his hands.

Ready for Own Plan

The Bureau's statement also shows that it is now ready to support new revenue measures if more money is required to pay for the program it seeks. This comes although it is on record as urging a balancing of the budget, and observers feel that it offers support for new revenue measures now only because it considers extreme steps are needed to push through the desired legislation.

"Such a program as we have outlined," the Committee says, "including soil conservation, surplus control, and price stabilization, would cost approximately $750,000,000 a year.

Issuance of this statement is also held by many observers here to indicate the inability of the various farm organizations to "get together" on a farm program, for it was understood that such an effort had been scheduled some days ago. Leading especially to this conclusion that the statement represents an expression of the Bureau's position following an unsuccessful attempt to work out something with the other groups such as the Grange, The Farmers Union, and the National Co-operative Council, is the notation that "our organization has sought in every way to obtain unity and solidarity for agriculture, has indicated its readiness to work with others, and has solicited co-operation of other groups."

No Other Change Indicated

Aside from the above the Bureau statement indicates no change in policy. Its chief significance aside from the specific angles mentioned, it is held here, is in the urgency of the appeal and the near-critical tone in which it refers to the administration and Congress. Its demand for an independent council also shows a further leaning away from its friend, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, with whom it has differed on such things as the size of the granary supply before applying control measures.

"Responsibility rests upon the Administration," the statement says, "and particularly upon Congress. Congress should remember the joint resolution it adopted on Aug. 20, 1937."

This resolution was the one in which the Administration promised a farm program at the next session of Congress in trade for farm leader acquiescence to other must legislation jamming that session.

Mooney Appeals To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Thomas J. Mooney appealed to the United States Supreme Court for the third time yesterday in his effort to escape serving a life sentence for complicity in the 1916 San Francisco preparedness day bombing.

His petition asked the high tribunal to review a decision by the California Supreme Court last Oct. 30 which denied him a writ of habeas corpus. He sought the writ to obtain his release from San Quentin Penitentiary.

Twenty-eight alleged errors by the California Supreme Court were listed in the petition, filed by Attorneys Frank P. Walsh of New York, John F. Finerty of Washington and George T. Davis of San Francisco.

Mooney claimed that he had been convicted on perjured testimony and that California officials had "willfully and knowingly suppressed" evidence favorable to him.

Today's petition was directed against Court Smith, Warden of San Quentin Penitentiary. He will be given an opportunity to reply before any action is taken.

Hoffman to Administer New Jersey Job Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28—Formal acceptance of the $12,000-a-year executive directorship of the New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Commission was announced yesterday by Harold G. Hoffman, one-time Governor of New Jersey.

Pending was an offer from the New Jersey Council, set up this year to advertise the State, Mr. Hoffman decided to accept the compensation position because of its permanence. In his new position, Mr. Hoffman succeeds James G. Robinson, loaned from the Federal Social Security Board, to organize the New Jersey Commission's work.

Community House Once a Night Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio — The Shiloh Night club has become the Shiloh Knight Club. And, under the management of the Shiloh Congregational-Christian Church, the latter is enjoying the prosperity that gradually slipped away from the former.

Several years ago the centralization of schools did away with need for a school building at Shiloh, suburb of Dayton. Different enterprises followed one another into the structure and, finally, it was taken over by a night club. When the proprietor decided to close the doors but continue living in the building, the Rev. Fay Le Meadows, pastor of the Congregational-Christian church, conceived the idea of taking over the building as a church-operated community house. He talked to the young people of the community about it. They approved, as did their elders. A lease was obtained and the building vacated.

Then the girls in the neighborhood, with the boys as aides, entered with scrub buckets, mops, dust cloths and other cleaning equipment, and took a hand at renovation. Different pictures were placed upon the walls and the bar was thrown out. Lunch tables were set in and programs soon grew from one evening a week to several evenings.

Capable speakers are called in to conduct forums on popular questions. Folk dances are taught and executed. Concerts are held, dinners spread and almost all things remindful of the "good old neighborhood days" have been recalled. The Knight Club is a huge success.

Most of the programs are proving almost if not entirely self sustaining.

Edward A. Kenney

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The House of Representatives adjourned shortly after convening today, and thus prevented the submission of President Roosevelt's national defense message, because of the passing of Representative Edward A. Kenney (D) of New Jersey, which occurred early this morning.

Numerous members of the House paid tribute to Mr. Kenney's memory, among them his principal Republican colleague, Representative Charles A. Wolverton, also of New Jersey, who referred to his "faithful, conscientious service."

It had been planned to send the President's national defense message to Congress at noon today, and preparations had been completed at the White House to give it out, when news of the adjournment of the House came. Now the armaments message is expected tomorrow.

Mr. Kenney was a lawyer for various public bodies in New York and New Jersey.

Mr. Kenney was born in Clinton, Mass., and married Elizabeth Linkletter of Dorchester, Mass. He had law offices in New York City and Hackensack, N. J. He was known in Congress for his advocacy of a national lottery law. His passing adds to several other House vacancies already produced in recent weeks.

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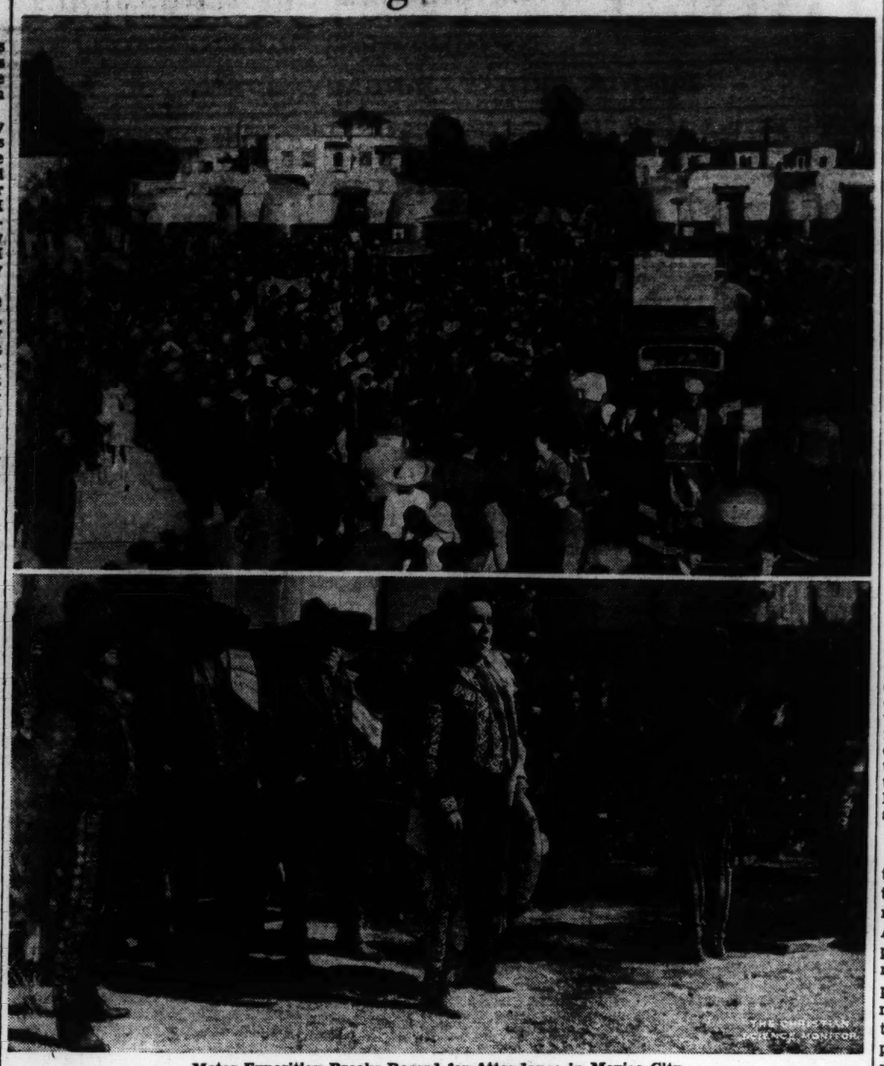
'Parade of Progress' Proves a Fiesta



Motor Exposition Breaks Record for Attendance in Mexico City

MEXICO, D. F.—The intense interest of the Mexican people in industrial progress was demonstrated by their record-breaking attendance at the "Parade of Progress" which gave an eight-day exhibition here of the latest in scientific inventions.

The "Parade of Progress," organized by the General Motors Corporation, is the first industrial exhibition to be held in Mexico and is the first large caravan to travel over the Pan American Highway from Laredo to Mexico City.

On the opening day of the exhibit the attendance of over 76,000 people broke all records previously made during the two years that the "Parade of Progress" has been showing in the United States. The largest previous one day's attendance was at Oakland, California, when 31,000 people attended. This record was also surpassed in Mexico City on the second day by the arrival of 32,000 people to see the show.

Text of President's Defense Message

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message on national defense follows:

The Congress knows that for many years this Government has sought in many capitals with the leaders of many governments to find a way to limit and reduce armaments and to establish at least the probability of world peace.

The Congress is aware also that while these efforts, supported by the hopes of the American people, continue and will continue they have nevertheless failed up to the present time.

We, as a peaceful nation, cannot and will not abandon active search for an agreement among the nations to limit armaments and end aggression. But it is clear that until such agreement is reached—and I have not given up hope of it—we are compelled to think of our own national safety.

It is with the deepest regret that I report to you that armaments increase today at an unprecented and alarming rate. It is an ominous fact that at least one-fourth of the world's population is involved in merciless devastating conflict in spite of the fact that most people in most countries, including those where conflict rages, wish to live at peace. Armies are fighting in the Far East and in Europe; thousands of civilians are being driven from their homes and bombed from the air. Tension throughout the world is high.

Defense Now Inadequate

As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States it is my constitutional duty to report to the Congress that our national defense is, in the light of the increasing armaments of other nations, inadequate for purposes of national security and requires increase for that reason.

In spite of the well-known fact that the American standard of living makes our ships, our guns and our planes cost more for construction than in any other nation, and that the maintenance of them and of our Army and Navy personnel is more expensive than in any other nation, it is also true that the proportion of the cost of our military and naval forces to the total income of our citizens or to the total cost of our Government is far lower than in the case of any other great nation.

Specifically, and solely because of the piling up of additional land and sea armaments in other countries, in such manner as to involve a threat to world peace and security, I make the following recommendations to Congress.

What President Urges

1. That there be authorized for the Army of the United States additions to anti-aircraft matériel in the sum of $8,800,000, and that of this sum $6,800,000 be appropriated for the fiscal year 1939.

2. That there be authorized and appropriated for the better establishment of an enlisted reserve for the Army the sum of $450,000.

3. That there be authorized the expenditure of $6,080,000 for the manufacture of gauges, dies and other aids to manufacture of Army material, the sum of $5,000,000 thereof to be expended during the fiscal year 1939.

4. That the sum of $2,000,000 be authorized and appropriated toward the making up of deficiencies in ammunition for the Army.

5. That the existing authorized building program for increases and replacements in the Navy be increased by 20 per cent.

6. That this Congress authorize and appropriate for the laying down of two additional battleships and two additional cruisers during the calendar year 1938. This will call for the expenditure of a very small amount of Government funds during the fiscal year 1939.

7. That the Congress authorize and appropriate a sum not to exceed $15,000,000 for the construction of a number of new types of small vessels, such construction to be regarded as experimental in the light of new developments among navies; and to include the preparation of plans for other types of ships in the event that it may be necessary to construct such ships in the future.

Must Protect Both Coasts

I believe also that the time has come for the Congress to enact legislation aimed at the prevention of profiteering in time of war and the equalization of the burdens of possible war. Such legislation has been the subject for many years of full study in this and previous Congresses.

It is necessary for all of us to realize that the unfortunate world conditions of today have resulted too often in the discarding of those principles and treaties which underlie international law and order; and in the entrance of many new factors into the actual conduct of war.

Adequate defense means that for the protection not only of our coasts but also of our communities far removed from the coast, we must keep any potential enemy many hundred miles away from our continental limits.

We cannot assume that our defense would be limited to one ocean and one coast and that the other ocean and the other coast would with certainty be safe.

We cannot be certain that the connecting link — the Panama Canal—would be safe. Adequate defense affects therefore the simultaneous defense of every part of the United States of America.

It is our clear duty to further every effort toward peace but at the same time to protect our nation. That is the purpose of these recommendations. Such protection is and will be based not on aggression but on defense.

Increase in Population Demanded for Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (AP) — Baron Ryoitsu Asada, in interrogating the Welfare Minister in the House of Peers today about the population problem, said:

"We must increase Japan's population. We must triple the population. It is a deplorable fact that young women of today are practicing birth control in the interest of beauty."

"This birth control philosophy is a tragic mistake. Japan must have more babies," Mr. Asada continued.

'Security' Data Filed in Movies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 28

On two 16-millimeter films, the type used in small motion picture cameras, the names and Social Security account numbers of more than 37,000,000 applicants have just been reproduced. These negatives also contain statements of age, names of parents, and other facts furnished in applying for Social Security account numbers.

Utilizing projectors which enlarge the picture to about the size of the original application form, record-keeping-system operators are working with photographic enlargements instead of application cards. These applications are stored in 600 filing cabinets, occupying more than 5000 square feet of floor space. The films occupy only 10 filing cabinets.

Study of Australia Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Australia is "coming on," and it would be well for the American people to know more about the British Commonwealth on the other side of the world, in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, head of the Pilgrims of the United States and President of Columbia University.

"Australia is an integral part of the family of the English-speaking nations," he said in an address at a luncheon by the Pilgrims at the Bankers' Club here yesterday in observance of Australia Day. "It is beginning to produce a literature; drama and poetry are coming from its pens. Therefore, it has something to offer us. That leads me to the thought that these peoples of ours should know more about each other than they do.

"It has been customary in our schools and colleges to teach much of English history and literature. On the other hand, in the board schools of England there has been no instruction in the history, literature and customs of the United States. They know of Washington of Lincoln, but beyond that they know little.

"Under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace an effort is being made to fill that gap, and it will not be long before a knowledge of American history, literature and institutions will give them a better appreciation of what is going on on this side of the Atlantic.

"We, on our side, owe it to ourselves to bring the great masses of our population to an understanding and appreciation of our fellows in the English-speaking world. It will be worth more than all the political philosophies in the world in bringing understanding and goodwill."

Dr. Butler recalled that the area of Australia was about the size of that of the United States, while its population was only about that of New York City. The result was that there were great regions in Australia waiting agricultural and industrial development.

David M. Dow, official secretary of Australia, was a guest of honor at the luncheon.

President Urges Immediate Increase in Armed Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

thing both of the possibilities which are seriously entertained in official quarters here, and of the Navy's plans for meeting such situations. It is known, and the President hinted strongly at it, that military quarters contemplate the possibility of a simultaneous attack on American interests in the Pacific by Japan and a European threat to the Monroe Doctrine in South America.

Possible Cutting of Canal

They contemplate that the Panama Canal might be cut. Therefore they are planning today for a two coast fleet which would be adequate to fight a defensive war on both oceans. The 20 per cent increase requested in the message would roughly increase the Navy by:

3 battleships
2 aircraft carriers
8 cruisers
25 destroyers
9 submarines

With this, in addition to the existing fleet, the Navy is satisfied that it could handle at least defensive operations even in the event of simultaneous attacks on both coasts.

The President carefully keyed the entire message to "national defense." There is not a specific word or phrase to support the belief in many congressional quarters that naval expansion is intended to pave the way for a departure from American isolationism in the way of world co-operation against aggression. But there is implicit throughout the hint that what Japan is doing in the Far East is a major reason for the rearmament program.

Other Significant Signs

And there is also the implication that dangers are sufficiently serious to require immediate steps. The recommendation for procurement of Army tools and dies is considered particularly significant in informed military circles. Army policy during peace time is to continually develop new experimental models in order that, when the time comes to go into production, the most modern equipment possible will be obtained. Procurement of tools and dies means that in regard to certain types of equipment it is considered time to get ready to go into production. The tools particularly contemplated are understood to be those needed in manufacture of artillery and ammunition.

The new naval program is of long range, not immediate, significance. It is an answer both to the general naval race now reaching an aggravated stage throughout the world and to persistent reports of Japanese construction which is said to exceed current American plans both as to totals and sizes of particular units.

If approved by Congress, the President's recommendations will mean that the United States, by the end of the year will be building approximately the following numbers of war ships:

6 battleships
5 cruisers
16 submarines
37 destroyers

Japan is supposed to be building now:

3 battleships
11 cruisers
57 destroyers
11 submarines

While well behind Japan in cruisers, submarines and destroyers this is deceptive because of extensive building in these categories during the past five years. The number of battleships which the President's program will put under way is obviously intended to match Japan in this major category by two keels to one.

Two for Japan's One?

All available information indicates that three is the number of new battleships which Japan has under construction at the present time. No other reason than a "two-for-one" standard in such ships could explain why the President added this third pair of new battleships to the naval program. Aside from this consideration the Navy would much prefer more delay before laying down any further battleships. Two are now under way. A second pair is provided in the pending budget. The third pair will tax shipyard capacity and technical resources of American shipyards.

Further, it means that the Navy is building six experimental ships, instead of completing an experimental one first and then having a chance to incorporate lessons learned in the experiment in further construction.

However, the most striking feature of the new naval race is the revival of battleship building. Britain has five actually under construction and will reportedly lay down five more during the coming year. France will probably have five on the ways by the end of the year, while Germany and Italy will each have at least four. If Japan also has four the net result will be 21 on the side of the three democracies and 12 on the side of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis.

What immediate significance there is to the naval expansion program lies in this field of competition for future position or advantage and in the field of diplomacy.

The import is clear, assuming congressional approval, that the United States intends to keep ahead of Japan in naval construction. To the world at large this is a negation of complete isolationism, an indication that the United States intends to maintain its position as a power in the Far East, a warning to Japan not to base its behaviorism in China on the assumption that the United States can be pushed too far with impunity.

Physicist Freezes Molten Metal

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Dr. Byron E. Eldred, New York physicist, one of the few remaining inventors of the Edison type, has discovered what "pure scientists" say is a new law of physics, and with it he started a revolution in the casting of metals.

Heavy copper, a metal more dense than hitherto accepted standard pure copper, is one of the new products. Dr. Eldred gets it by causing molten metal to freeze from the inside out.

Announcement was made when Dr. Eldred was elected president of the Engineers' Club. The new physical law, as stated by its inventor, is "freezing metal." Because of the development of latent heat within its own substance, it ceases, in effect, to be a conductor of externally applied heat.

Latent heat is heat which passes out, without causing any change in temperature, during freezing.

Utilizing the latent heat discovery, Dr. Eldred draws from furnaces continuous and endless castings, in the form of tubes, rods, pipes, or sheets. The metals are copper, brass, bronze, steel, and numerous alloys.

In prior casting methods, metal has frozen in its mold by heat dissipating outward through the surface. In Dr. Eldred's new method the casting comes out of a spigotlike die or mold, endlessly and already formed. In this new mold only part of the heat passes out from the casting's surface through the sides of the mold. That part is "superheat"—whose loss cools the molten mass just to the freezing point.

After that, freezing is done by loss of latent heat. Latent heat is prevented from passing out through the sides of the mold, by temperature control of the mold walls. It has to flow out through the casting itself at its freezing end. The result is freezing starts in the middle of the molten portion and produces miracles in metallic structure.

Under the old process, freezing was intermittent. Numerous structural imperfections resulted. In some alloys fully 50 per cent had to be recast.

Tax Claimed on Security Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—The much-discussed question of "just how secure is social security?" has popped up again. This time in a new cloak and from a new angle.

The State Tax Commission has ruled that payments made by employees into the social security fund cannot be deducted on the State income tax report. The Commission holds the security tax represents future income, therefore is subject to tax. Present payments to the Social Security Administration amount to 1 per cent of the employee's wages.

The argumentative side of the Commission's ruling assumes a paradoxical angle. A young man married, with two children, earning $200 monthly, is entitled to $1800 family exemption in Oregon. Additional exemptions, such as church contributions, benevolences, operation of car for business, and deductions of property taxes, might arrive at a taxable balance of $100. of this sum $24 has already been paid to the Social Security Administration in the form of a future security tax. Thus, a tax is placed upon a tax.

This same individual, upon arriving at the age to qualify for security benefits, may find he has paid in sufficient funds to entitle him to $50 per month. In addition, he may have property or investments, such as insurance, paying him $100 per month . . . an annual income of $1800. With his children gone, his family exemption is reduced to $1200. Legal deductions might reach an additional $300, leaving a taxable balance of $300.

Inasmuch as all income, aside from the security benefits, totals but $1200, which is the family exemption, it may be argued that the $300 taxable balance is all social security benefits. Hence, a tax that has been taxed already as income, is again taxed as income. In short, it is a tax that is taxed, that is taxed.

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Brazil and Jewish Influx: Latin America Watches Test

Second of two dispatches underlining the current official Brazilian inquiry into the status of German emigree Jews in that nation.

By Robet Grove
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 28—All types of German Jews have come to Brazil—poor and rich; young and old; families and individuals; journalists, bankers, shopkeepers, restaurant owners, radio mechanics, printers, makers of novelties, natural scientists and artists.

They arrive in a land which is Latin and Roman Catholic, and where the main sources of wealth are agricultural and not industrial or urban.

To illustrate: The vast majority of Brazilians eat all their meals at home, even their lunches in the middle of the business day. Thus Brazil does not offer much opportunity for the restaurant owner. The brilliant German-Jewish journalist—a real case—cannot make ends meet because not even the best Brazilian journalists can earn a living wage. They all have two or three jobs. A friend's office-helper is a young German Jewess who did all the work for the doctorate in the history of art, in Berlin. But she must now do tedious office work because there is no place in Brazilian civilization for her as yet.

Perform Manual Labor

Two sons of a once wealthy and highly esteemed Jewish lawyer of Hamburg are working from early morning to late at night doing heavy manual labor in a factory because there is nothing else for them to do. They were making, until recently, about $22 and living in a cheap pensão or boarding house where food and room cost about $10 a month. Others are more fortunate. One landed a good job as the commercial artist of a Brazilian advertising concern. But, by and large, the majority are having a hard time of it and local authorities are alarmed by the proportions which the problem is assuming.

To what extent the anti-Semitism in Brazil and the policy of the present Governments toward the Jew in Brazil and Ecuador and other Latin-American nations are due to purely internal considerations or to pressure, conscious and unconscious, from the outside is a problem for which no answer is available. The vast majority of Latin Americans are unaware of the policies of their Governments until they have been announced as accomplished. Therefore, all efforts to discover among laymen an explanation of motives back of the reecnt administrative acts were unproductive. The men in the street simply do not know. Government officials merely reiterate what has been handed out to the press.

From an international point of view, this question looms larger than the fate of the individual Jew whose destiny is confused enough as it is and grows darker as the number of places to which he can go becomes fewer. If the acts of Latin-American Governments, opposed to the Jew, are due to pressure from the outside or due to the influence of Germany and other States with racial prejudices, this must constitute one indication of the direction in which the ideological wind is blowing in Latin America. The fact Mexico is welcoming the Jew seems to suggest it interprets the action of the anti-Jewish states as illiberal and fascistic because its consistent policy has been to favor leftward movements.

Dodge Spotlight

Thus far, German Jews have avoided all activity which might center attention upon themselves, have gone about their work quietly, have made no pleas for protection or favors. They realize how ticklish is their situation. Professors, who were accustomed to demand laboratory facilities with firmness, avoid all appearance of sternness because they know they cannot afford to offend or to seem grasping. All are beginning to feel, however, that the situation is becoming less and less tolerable.

If persecutions at home are carried on abroad through the connivance of officials of the nation to which the Jews have gone, it is because the two countries either happen to see eye to eye, or because the one has been able to convince the other that its policy must be adopted. In the latter event the ramifications of the German National Socialist policy are of worldwide import.

The only justification which thinking Latin Americans countenance, for action against certain Jews, is that against the few Communist agitators who were actually known to be Jews. The number of known Jewish Communists is so small, however, that governments, only too glad to find a Communist scare in the smallest incident, have not justified their anti-Jewish activity on the grounds of their constituting a "Communist peril." Reasons given for excluding or expelling them are of another sort.

Arrive too Rapidly

A dispassionate appraisal of the situation shows the Jews have come too fast to be assimilated, that hundreds have "falsified" their way into Latin-American nations, that many have succeeded financially in spite of overwhelming obstacles, and that many have failed and constitute a serious social problem. There is little doubt that Germany is not content merely to expel the Jews but is exporting its anti-Semitism. On the other hand, there is no doubt but that all Latin America has profited by the presence of Jewish scholars, artists and business men. There is no doubt but that there is ample room in Latin America for millions of more people and that possibly, under supervision, the Jew might fill big gaps inthe economic needs of this part of the world. Mexico is willing to take them and, it seems, Brazil is willing to consider absorbing the Rumanian Jews.

There is no doubt that "racial purists," either through personal conviction or through the example of others, are beginning to preach against the Jew. But there is considerable expressed doubt on all sides as to the real reasons for anti-Jewish activity which is commencing in certain sectors of Latin America.

Chicago Stages Air Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—Some 30 or so tiny sports planes, the kind amateurs fly, swooped down out of Chicago's smoke-laden sky today and rolled to a stop, one by one, within a few feet of the doors of the great International Amphitheater, right in the midst of the famous stock yards. They didn't come to see the cattle though. They came to take part in Chicago's first International Airshow, the first such event to be given a Class A ranking by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America.

Termed by its promoters the "world's greatest aero display," the magnitude of the show and its significance to aviation and to this section, is recognized even by disinterested observers.

Some 75 planes of all sizes and types are displayed on the 255,000 square feet of exhibition space in the huge arena, which each year displays also the nation's best livestock, and later it's new automobiles.

Among these planes are several army ships, including the army's stratosphere test flying ship, in which army fliers have reached altitudes of 36,000 feet.

Then there are the latest sleeper and regular passenger liners of four large transport lines. Manufacturers are exhibiting working models of such things as the radio beam, the automatic pilot, motors, propellors, and floats. A special section is devoted to model aircraft, some built by youngsters.

Adding to the dramatic element is the "Cavalcade of Flight," a picturesque musical spectacle presented twice a day by John Ross, the man who did the "Wings of a Century" for the World's Fair here.

It is hoped to make the exhibit a permanent affair, just as are the livestock and automobile shows. Those in the aviation business say that Chicago, because of its location and facilities, is the logical site for such a permanent air show. It is pointed out that 275 scheduled planes carry 2,015 passengers and 20,000 pounds of mail to and from the city daily. The show is to continue through Feb. 6.

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Farm Relief Grants Show Human Erosion, FSA Official Says

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 28 (AP)—Cal A. Ward, Regional Director of the Farm Security Administration, said last night new increases in relief grants to destitute farmers in four Great Plains states showed "human erosion on an appalling scale."

He reported the relief grant caseload in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas had increased to "about 80,000 families." This is double the number last July, he said, and far greater than the 60,000 estimated, before present needs were felt, as the winter's peak.

North and South Dakota alone, Mr. Ward said, are eating up four fifths of all the rural grant money being spent in the United States by the FSA. "It isn't generally realized what years of drought and short crops have meant, but it becomes clear when you think that 60 to 70 per cent of the entire population is receiving grants in a dozen counties of the Dakotas."

Mr. Ward said the FSA "will meet the need as long as we have funds to do it." He was not optimistic about 1938 crop prospects.

"It looks now like the Plains states are heading into another drought," he said. "Moisture deficiencies have accumulated until conditions now are as bad as they were before previous drought years."

California's State Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Contracts for construction of an administration building and grandstand at the California State Fair grounds here have been awarded to four low-bidding Sacramento firms. Construction is expected to start by Feb. 1 and be completed at least one month before the fair opens Sept. 2.

Providing Explanations for Yellowstone Picture-Book

Union Pacific Railroad
Cataract in the Canyon
Waters Plunging and Roaring Down Over Sheer Edge of Precipice

U. S. Department of the Interior
In Yellowstone National Park
From "Artist Point" Visitors See the Shades of Color in Canyon Walls That Give the Region Its Name

Whims of River In Picking Way To Sea Ascertained

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The history of an American river that deliberately turns its back on the time-honored habit of rivers taking the easiest route to the sea, to carve a gorge through impossible mountain barriers, has just been completed by Dr. Arthur D. Howard, professor of geology at New York University.

For years the strange behavior of the Yellowstone River, which instead of flowing southward out of Yellowstone National Park and so avoiding major obstacles to its progress, flows northward through a great barrier of mountains, part of the Gallatin and Beartooth Ranges, has attracted the attention of geologists and been the subject of many investigations and reports. Professor Howard's work, "History of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone" sheds new light on the processes and stages involved in the geological evolution of the Yellowstone-Beartooth-Bighorn region. The history is sixth in a series of special papers published by the Geological Society of America, under the bequest of the late Dr. Richard A. F. Penrose, Jr.

In the preface to his history, Professor Howard explained that for the last seven years researches have been carried on in an attempt to explain the various phenomena involved in the flow of Yellowstone. His own contribution consisted of 10-months investigating work on the ground, followed by study of numerous thin sections of rock under the microscope. The park, he finds, is essentially a vast forested lava plateau some 8000 feet above sea level, surrounded on three sides by lofty mountains.

In 1889, says Dr. Howard, Dr. Arnold Hague of the Geological Survey discovered the broad abandoned valley known as Outlet Channel on the Continental Divide, at the south end of Yellowstone Lake. This led to belief that some time in the past the lake had drained through the channel into Snake River and so to the Pacific.

Ten years later, Dr. J. T. Goode suggested that the present northern outlet was established when a north-flowing stream cut a valley so deep that the waters of Yellowstone Lake spilled into it and escaped north. Still another explanation was offered in 1915 by Dr. Emmanuel de Martonne, who believed the southern outlet had been blocked by glaciers, so that the lake waters were diverted northward.

Professor Howard's investigations tend to disprove some of the earlier theories, while adding weight to others. One striking conclusion is that at one point in its course, the Yellowstone carved three distinct valleys, each of which may be seen to this day by visitors to the park.

He finds that Outlet Channel, once considered to have been the original outlet of the lake to the sea, "served as the outlet of the Lake only at such times as the northern outlet was blocked by ice." Nor could he find any evidence to support Dr. Goode's belief that the lake originally drained into the Snake River. Evidence is also lacking to support Dr. de Martonne's hypothesis that the original outlet of the lake into Snake River was blocked by glacial ice. "The suggested post-glacial age of the canyon is refuted by the Pleistocene (glacial) sediments within it," he said.

Briefly, Professor Howard concluded that the river flowed northward out of the park even before the coming of the Ice Age, and that only for brief interludes was it forced over the southern divide into Pacific drainage. The northern outlet was probably favored because of a weak zone of crushed rock formed by movements of the earth's crust. He found, moreover, that recurrently during the Ice Age, the river was blocked by advances and retreats of glacial ice, and its impounded waters stretched far to the south, where they overflowed into Snake River. Each time the ice melted away in the north, the Yellowstone resumed its old course.

Professor Howard's report is supplemented by unusual photographs, together with figures, diagrams, and a new geologic map of the region.

U. S. Film Exports Rise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—More American motion pictures were sent to other countries last year than ever before, Government statistics showed today. Exports of films increased about 6,000,000 feet over 1936 to a total of 215,721,956 feet. Argentina took the largest part, followed in order by England, Brazil, the West Indies and Panama.

Power Engineers Find Way To Clip Lightning's Wings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Engineers are able to dictate to lightning today and feel sure that it will not interfere with the work of a power line but in general submit to following harmless paths where these are provided, two Westinghouse researchists told the American Institute of Electrical Engineers today.

Completing 18 months of study on the attacks of lightning on transmission lines, using an alternating current calculator at the East Pittsburgh (Penna.) works of Westinghouse, R. D. Evans and A. C. Monteith disclosed that by means of the calculator they were able to duplicate in miniature sections of actual power systems, then simulate the effects of line faults by short circuiting the system and, after removing the short circuit, measure the resulting voltage changes.

"By placing de-ion protector tubes on metal pipes under the high transmission line, we have recently been able to make a path for lightning at strategic points and make the lightning follow that path into the ground," explained the engineers. "What we attempted to do in our study was to get at the chcaracteristics of the power systems when faulted by a lightning stroke so that we could make a study of the general requirements of interrupting devices for keeping the line in service after the lightning had struck."

In defense of a power line against lightning, the de-ion protector tubes perform major guard duty by pulling apart the high voltage arc that follows the lightning stroke.

When lightning causes a flash-over on a power line, the engineers pointed out, the voltage of the line is reduced to zero, but in a few millionths of a second the volage not only recovers but bounces back like a depressed spring, and in the bouncing it builds up a voltage that may be too great for the interrupting devices unless they are properly applied.

"Lightning itself," the investigators explained, "can be protected against, one method being the use of proper insulation and the de-ion protector tubes. The next important problem is to make sure that the power system can remain in operation after the lightning has struck. We have assured ourselves that we can clear up the trouble resulting from lightning, as our investigation has given us a better knowledge of how to apply principles already formulated; we can go ahead with a greater degree of assurance."

Lewis Hits Use of Troops

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The United Mine Workers convention shouted approval today of John L. Lewis' proposal to keep the National Guard out of labor disputes.

Mr. Lewis said he would ask Congress to enact legislation to withdraw federal funds from any state guard called out for use in a strike.

The convention also approved the financial report for the last two years which showed that the Union's war chest had increased from $2,298,021 to $2,534,668 despite "especially large" expenses.

The convention approved Mr. Lewis' proposal for legislation to prohibit the Federal Government from buying anything from an employer cited by the Labor Relations Board for violation of the Wagner Labor Disputes Act.

Delegates voted last night for a compromise which Mr. Lewis suggested on the "autonomy" issue. Newly-organized districts that do not now have the right to elect their district officers and manage district affairs are to be given increased autonomy.

They are to draft constitutions, elect members of the International Executive Board, and name all district officers but presidents and secretaries. The International Board is to continue to appoint these top officers.

A near-riot marked the end of the prolonged autonomy debate. Ushers escorted Hyden Smith, negro delegate from Raleigh, W. Va., from the hall to prevent violence after Smith admitted he once was a company-paid deputy. He had been speaking in favor of autonomy for District 17 (Southern West Virginia).

Fair Line Illegal On New York Plate

By the Associated Press

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 28

Almost on the eve of the deadline for purchase of 1938 automobile license plates, a city court judge has ruled that advertising on them is unconstitutional.

At Hornell, City Judge Acton M. Hill ruled yesterday the New York Legislature had no power to add the words "New York World's Fair, 1939" to the plates.

Judge Hill called the line "unconstitutional" in dismissing action against William C. Perkins, of Bath, N. Y., who was charged with violating the State vehicle and traffic law in pasting tape over the words.

As many motorists and law enforcement officials protested the line, the Legislature received a bill to cut it off next year's plates. The line was authorized for 1938 and 1939.

A. F. of L. Move Opposed by Head Of Typographers

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 28 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor was today confronted by a statement of Charles P. Howard, President of the International Typographical Union, that he would favor withdrawing that powerful unit from the Federation if it claimed complete control over affiliated unions.

Mr. Howard, who is Secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization, said the I. T. U., which claims 80,000 members, had not paid a special assessment of one cent a month a man levied by the A. F. of L. on all its affiliates for organization work against the C. I. O.

The A. F. of L. Executive Council is meeting in closed session here and Mr. Howard said he was on hand to represent the Printers' Union in "any fundamental problems" that might arise.

However, William Green, A. F. of L. President, said the Council planned no action on the matter. The situation would be raised only at the next general convention, he indicated, when a move could be made to bar the I. T. U. if it were not in good standing.

Mr. Howard cited a recent deposition Mr. Green made in Washington in a case involving the Brewers' Union, Mr. Green claiming the A. F. of L. had the same control over the national unions like the I. T. U. as it had over the federal unions which it organized itself. The I. T. U. chief held a precedent to have been established for the Federation's asking control of the finances of its affiliates.

The I. T. U. "is not going to be subject to that kind of control," Mr. Howard added. A vote on withdrawal of the Typographical Union from the A. F. of L. could be brought about by a referendum of its members within 60 days, but Mr. Howard said no steps had been taken to hold one and that "there is no responsible element in the membership that thinks we should withdraw and no disposition among the officers to do so."

Mr. Howard, incidentally, is opposed for re-election by an anti-C. I. O. candidate, Claude M. Baker of California. The election will be held by mail next May.

The A. F. of L. Executive Council today heard Joseph Ozanic of Gillespie, Ill., president of the Progressive Miners of America, accuse John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers of aiding the prosecution of two cases unfavorable to labor in Illinois.

Oregon Examines Senatorial Timber

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 28 (AP)—Gov. Charles H. Martin interviewed advisers today regarding an appointee to replace Frederick Steiwer, Oregon's junior Republican Senator, who resigned unexpectedly yesterday. The Governor promised "very prompt" action.

Political observers assumed that a Democrat would be appointed to the position Senator Steiwer, an unwavering critic of the Roosevelt Administration, had occupied since 1926. His term had 11 months to run.

Most prominently mentioned as Senator Steiwer's successor was Joseph K. Carson, Portland's Mayor. D. O. Hood, Portland broker, and former Gov. Oswald West conferred with Governor Martin, but said they were not interested in the appointment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Senator Steiwer, who has resigned from the Senate, said that he would enter the private practice of law with offices here and in Portland, Ore. "I have reached the conclusion," he said, "that, inasmuch as I am retiring at the end of my term, to re-enter practice, I owe it to my family and myself to immediately embark upon my new work."

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Arizona and the Initiative: Voters Use Reform Short Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Indications are that Arizona citizens will make more use of the initiative this year than at any time since 1912, when the Copper State was admitted to the Union under a liberal constitution that also included the referendum and recall.

Petitions for the initiation of nine measures either are being circulated or are in preparation for circulation prior to July 7, the last date on which they may be filed with the Secretary of State. The general election is Nov. 8.

Most far reaching, if plans of its sponsors are not changed, will be a bill calling for a convention to frame a new constitution. This movement is headed by members of an organization known as the Young Democrats of Arizona, who believe the old basic law does not fit modern conditions. They favor a cabinet form of government, with only a Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be elected (for four-year terms); all department heads named by the Governor, and subordinate positions filled under rigid civil service. It is possible that instead of asking for a convention they will carry the proposed constitutional changes directly to the people.

Two anti-liquor amendments also are to be submitted. One, returning absolute prohibition to the State is sponsored by the Temperance Federation of Arizona. The United Dry Campaign, which is an alliance of temperance, religious and ministerial societies, does not believe so drastic a proposal can be carried, and will try for local option. Although they differ as to methods, aims of the dry crusaders are identical and most of them are expected to vote for both amendments.

State Senator Frank T. Pomeroy has tried to persuade three legislatures to pass a law taxing intangible wealth such as bank accounts, mortgages, notes, bonds and stock certificates. A bill was passed, but in greatly amended form, and the courts held it unconstitutional on technical grounds. Mr. Pomeroy has redrafted his measure and announces he and his friends will initiate it and campaign for its adoption.

The State Federation of Labor, affiliated with the A. F. of L., is dissatisfied with the Workmen's Compensation Law, which is administered by the State Industrial Commission. A committee of five is drawing proposed changes, which must go to the people as the law originally adopted by popular vote and can be amended only in the same way. The Federation says too much time elapses between accidents and hearings on compensation claims. The "large dividends annually returned to employers out of compensation funds" are regarded as proof payments to workmen are too low. On several other points the act fails to meet Federation approval.

Junius Gibbons, a dentist by profession who is serving as Gov. R. C. Stanford's secretary, is sponsoring three proposals. He wants a severance tax on depletion of natural wealth by mining or otherwise, a civil service system, and a unicameral Legislature with members apportioned in accordance with population.

Alumni, students and faculty of Arizona State Teachers at Temple, Ariz., are disappointed over the refusal of the last Legislature to raise the status of the institution to that of a liberal arts college. The Legislature authorized the college to confer M. A. degrees in education, but a broader scope is desired.

New Bridge to Rise at Niagara

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 28 (AP)—A new and greater "Honeymoon Bridge" was planned at Niagara Falls today even as the ruins of the old bridge which crashed yesterday continued to settle into the ice-covered river.

The International Railway Company, owners of the fallen span, announced architects will be asked at once to design a new and finer span.

It will rise from the site of the steel arch which crashed 200 feet into the Niagara Gorge, after resisting for two days the worst Niagara ice jam in many years.

Crowd Views Wreckage

An international crowd of several thousand persons lined the banks of Niagara Gorge today for a glimpse of twisted steel and concrete on the icy carpet far below.

With a roar that drowned the cataract's thunder, the towering structure succumbed to a 30-hour battering by the worst Niagara River ice jam in 30 years late yesterday. It was the second span on the site to fall from attacks by nature. In 1889, a suspension span was blown down in a gale.

Thousands watched tons of steel plunge 200 feet to the grinding river ice, so thick it prevented shattered bridge remnants from sinking into the 175-foot depths of Niagara River.

Clouds of snow and ice crystals obscured the view after the crash and as darkness came a haze settled over the scene, leaving only faint outlines of the spidery wreckage.

Lights Extinguished

Even the lights on the falls were out because the 78-foot-high generating plant of the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission was covered almost entirely by the ice jam and forced to close. Company officials estimated damage at nearly a million dollars.

James H. Spencer, meterologist at Buffalo, N. Y., blamed a "combination of bad weather circumstances" for the collapse of the bridge.

"Thin ice on Lake Erie, a five-day January thaw, and nearly three days of constant high winds caused the disaster," he said, explaining that the thaw cracked the ice and winds sent it into the Niagara River, over the falls and down the gorge where it jammed against the bridge.

The "Maids of the Mists," twin steamboats which have carried thousands of tourists to the falls and as famous as the bridge itself, were barely visible downstream where they had been hurled against the walls of the gorge by the ice.

'Honeymoon Bridge' Was Engineering Feat in '90's

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Maj. R. S. Buck, engineer in charge of constructing the crumpled "Honeymoon Bridge" at Niagara Falls, said today: "I feel as if I had lost an old, dear friend."

Major Buck said ice presented no problem at the time of construction in the '90's. "It was a fine piece of calculating, a fine bit of work," he said. "When we joined the arch in the middle, there was only 1-16 of an inch difference."

Builders of the bridge, he said, never had any idea it might some day be called "Honeymoon Bridge."

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Trade for Japan, Not Land, Declared Objective of Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan needs the Chinese market in order to maintain its growing population. For the same reason Japan desires to expand southward, to cultivate undeveloped territories in the South Seas, but without territorial annexations. The Japanese people resent the idea of intervention by a third power in the Sino-Japanese conflict and especially feel that Great Britain is checking Japan in China. Agreement with the Soviet Union would be welcome to the Japanese Government; but it seems scarcely possible, in view of the conclusion of the anti-Communist pact with Germany and Italy.

These were some of the forthright pronouncements on various aspects of Japanese foreign policy voiced to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent by Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu, newly-appointed Home Minister, who enjoys the reputation of being the strong man of the Japanese Cabinet.

Admiral Suyetsugu, who has had a distinguished career in the Navy, at one time occupying the post of Commander-in-chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, resigned from the service at the request of his friend, Premier Fumimaro Konoye, in order to accept office as one of the 10 Cabinet Advisory Councilors. He is often mentioned as a possible successor to Prince Konoye as Premier.

While Admiral Suyetsugu was careful to emphasize, at the beginning of the interview, that he expressed his personal views and was not a spokesman for the Cabinet, his viewpoint naturally carried weight and was set forth with a clarity and vigor that are more often to be encountered in military and naval than in civilian circles in Japan. My first question was about the prospects of the conflict in China.

Wide World

Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu
Minister of Home Affairs

Expects Continued Resistance

"The Nanking Government and the national armies are in a difficult position; but I don't think they will soon surrender to Japan," declared the Home Minister. "So long as they receive material and moral support from outside it is natural for them to continue resistance. I cannot say how much support China has been receiving from abroad; but information at our disposal indicates that it has been coming by three routes, through Hong Kong, through Indo-China and from Russia."

"Will it be necessary to declare war on China or to attack Canton?" I inquired.

"At the beginning of the Shanghai fighting I favored a declaration of war," declared Admiral Suyetsugu. "However, the Cabinet has not adopted this viewpoint, and no sudden decision is probable. As for an attack on Canton, common sense suggests that this is a probable move. However, I cannot say anything positive on this question, since it is a military and naval secret."

The interview turned to the question of anti-British feeling in Japan. Admiral Suyetsugu was inclined to attribute this sentiment to the Japanese belief that Great Britain was trying to check Japan in China.

"If there are no obstacles from third powers our goods can supply the needs of the Chinese population," he said. "Our population pressure makes it necessary for us to expand economically toward China. We understand and respect British investments and interests there; and if Great Britain will also understand our needs, adjustment on a fair basis will be possible and anti-British feeling in Japan will be banished."

Admiral Suyetsugu then proceeded to explain the two schools of thought in Japan, one favoring continental expansion, the other an advance to the South. The continental school of thought, he said, led to the creation of Manchoukuo. But it had proved difficult for Japanese to settle there because of the cold climate.

Trade Development Stressed

Emphasizing the point that Japan does not contemplate territorial acquisitions in the South, Admiral Suyetsugu declared that Japanese capital and technique might develop some neglected regions in this part of the world to the general advantage. When Hainan Island, near Hong Kong, was mentioned, the Admiral moved several articles on the table to illustrate the relative locations of Formosa, Hainan and Canton and remarked:

"Hainan is obviously important from a strategic standpoint in any operation against Canton. It is closer to Canton than is Formosa."

Admiral Suyetsugu took over the Home Office shortly before the sweeping arrests of suspected "Reds" which occurred in mid-December. Asked about the reasons for this step, he replied:

"Two years ago the Communist International changed its revolutionary program and commenced to work for its subversive ends by more camouflaged methods, such as the creation of so-called 'people's fronts' with non-Communists. This tendency was visible in Japan and we had to carry out these arrests to prevent Communist influence from becoming strong and for the sake of our national polity."

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Canadian-U.S. Accord Backed By Tweedsmuir

OTTAWA, Jan. 28 (CP)—Gov. Gen. Lord Tweedsmuir opened Parliament yesterday with a throne speech that forecast legislation on many pressing issues.

Chief among these were trade with the United States, export of electrical power to the United States, unemployment insurance, railroad control and election-franchise problems.

In the red-walled Senate Chamber there was a colorful scene as the Governor General convoked the third session of the Dominion's eighteenth Parliament, a session which was expected to be long and eventful.

Grouped around Lord Tweedsmuir while he read his speech, first in English, then in French, were red-robed Judges of the Supreme Court, a military escort in plumed hats and uniforms of scarlet and blue, and a number of attractively-gowned women.

In the background stood Members of Parliament in somber black and gray suits.

Two messages were read from King George thanking the members for expressions of loyalty and devotion. The King expressed hope that his reign would be marked by peace and prosperity among his people.

Lord Tweedsmuir said it was hoped that a new trade agreement with the United States would be effected "on a broad and comprehensive basis." It was understood treaty negotiations would go forward with Anglo-British trade discussions.

The right of Parliament to control export of electrical power was also understood to be in for thorough consideration. The Dominion Government recently restrained Ontario from exporting surplus power to the United States.

The new session found Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's Liberal Party controlling 178 of the 245 Members of the House of Commons, giving him substantial authority.

Japan Warned

(Continued from Page 1)

armament message a special implication towards Japan.

The text of this new and diplomatically significant note of protest, presented by Ambassador Grew, read as follows:

Text of Note

I am instructed by my Government to bring to Your Excellency's attention reports and complaints from American residents that in the course of recent military operations at Nanking, Hangchow and other places the Japanese armed forces have repeatedly entered American property illegally and removed goods and employees and committed other acts of depredation against American property which has almost invariably been marked by American flags and by notices in English, Chinese and Japanese issued by the American authorities and setting forth the American character of the property concerned.

According to these reports, not only have Japanese soldiers manifested a complete disregard for these notices but they have also in numerous instances torn down, burned and otherwise mutilated American flags.

I am directed to impress upon Your Excellency the seriousness with which my Government regards such acts and to convey its most emphatic protest against them.

Called Flagrant

My Government finds it impossible to reconcile the flagrant disregard of American rights shown by Japanese troops as above described with the assurances contained in Your Excellency's note of Dec. 24, 1937, that "rigid orders have been issued to the military, naval and Foreign Office authorities to pay greater attention than hitherto to observance of the instructions that have been repeatedly given against infringement of, or unwarranted intereference with, the rights and interests of the United States and other third powers.

In view of the fact that a number of these acts are reported as having occurred subsequent to the receipt of the aforementioned assurance of the Imperial Japanese Government and inasmuch as this disregard of American rights is reported as still continuing, the American Government is constrained to observe that the steps which the Japanese Government have so far taken seem inadequate to insure that hereafter American nationals, interests and property in China shall not be subjected to attack by Japanese armed forces or unlawful interference by any Japanese authorities or forces whatsoever.

My Government must, therefore, request that the Imperial Japanese Government reinforce the instructions which have already been issued in such a way as will serve effectively to prevent the repetition of such outrages.

Military Men Named

According to State Department information the note was considered by the Japanese Cabinet on Jan. 19. On the following day Ambassador Grew was informed that a high ranking Army officer would be sent to Nanking as the direct representative of the War Office. On Jan. 27 Ambassador Grew was informed of the names of two officers who would go on this mission, proceeding first to Shanghai and then to Nanking. Those selected were Maj. Gen. Homma, former military attache at London, and Lieut. Col. Hirota, former military attache at Ottawa.

In the meantime the State Department has continued to receive information of further incidents of the same character as those which prompted the note. Latest is a report from Consul General Clarence Gauss at Shanghai that Japanese soldiers entering the town of Wuhu—a town where it will be recalled Chinese extended cordial aid to survivors of the Panay—had invaded property flying the American flag, had pulled a flag from a boat belonging to the American hospital, and had broken into, and looted, the American Mission School.

During this incident Mr. Gauss reported that a drunken Japanese soldier brandished his sword at an American woman missionary who was attempting to protect the Chinese gateman.

"In the face of her courage, he desisted and no harm was done," the report read.

Repetition Held Disturbing

It is no single or isolated incident of this character which has stirred such concern at the State Department. Individual cases are bound to happen, it is conceded, in a war zone. But it is the constant, almost methodical, repetition which is rapidly undermining a theory once widely held here that the Japanese troops had gotten out of hand and that discipline had collapsed after the capture of Nanking.

Had that explanation been true the victorious troops would have been brought under control by this time, it is believed. Therefore official quarters here feel they can no longer accept any such explanation for the incidents. With this possibility ruled out they feel themselves forced more and more into the assumption that the incidents represent deliberate policy. They insist that the incidents be stopped and are prepared to make even stronger representations if the Japanese troops cannot be made to respect American rights.

Sentry Slapped Diplomat, Held 'Only Doing Duty'

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28 (AP)—A Japanese military spokesman declared today the Japanese sentry who slapped the face of John M. Allison, ranking United States diplomat at Nanking, was "only doing his duty" and would not be punished.

He added that anyone disobeying orders of a Japanese sentry could be shot, and said that an apology tendered to Mr. Allison merely was a "gesture of courtesy."

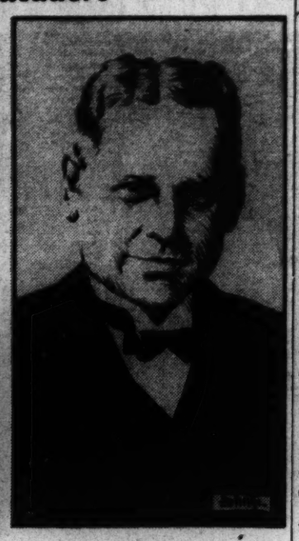
Japan's Acting Ambassador to China, Shinrokuro Hidaka, arranged to spend three days in Nanking investigating the situation, presumably as a result of the United States Government's strong protest to Tokyo against Japanese treatment of American citizens and property.

Two high ranking Japanese staff officers were said to be flying from Tokyo to Nanking to aid in the investigation.

Dry Crusaders

By a Staff Artist

George W. Crabbe
Superintendent of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League



Fred G. Bale
Former Juvenile Court Judge of Columbus, Ohio

New Vigor in War on Liquor Is Reported From Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 28—A significant revival of interest throughout Maryland in the fight on the liquor interests was seen by George W. Crabbe, Superintendent of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League today, when he announced that arrangements had been completed for the organization's thirty-second annual meeting, to be held at the Lyric Theatre here on Sunday.

It was Mr. Crabbe's belief, based on scores of tours through the State and on conversations with hundreds of leading citizens, that the trend in Maryland today was toward local option.

"There is no doubt that a tremendous change has taken place in our State during the past year or so," he said. "It is clear to almost everyone that the liquor people are not living up to their promises. The dry movement, and particularly local option sentiment, is gaining ground everywhere."

Mr. Crabbe said that one of the chief objectives of the Anti-Saloon League was to close liquor stores and taverns in Maryland on Sundays.

The meeting on Sunday is expected to bring out a capacity crowd. The principal speaker will be Fred G. Bale, formerly judge of the Juvenile Court in Columbus, Ohio.

Helped by Court Experience

Mr. Bale will speak on "The Fiddler and the Fire," and will picture the effects of the liquor traffic generally, with special emphasis upon youth and the home.

During the time he was on the Juvenile Court bench, Mr. Bale gained such wide experience that he now is qualified to speak on the most vital of human problems, according to Mr. Crabbe, who added that he was noted for his fearlessness and sincerity. Mr. Bale has lectured in every state in the union.

Henry E. Corner, a member of the Anti-Saloon League's Headquarters Committee, will preside at the meeting. The choir, with Miss Mary Bowen as soloist and Miss Ethel Engler at the piano, will present a musical program directed by the Rev. C. Carroll Bailey, Pastor of Faith Evangelical Church.

Mr. Crabbe will present his annual report of work done during the past year, and also will describe his conception of the kind of governor Maryland should have.

League Finances Improve

Finances of the Anti-Saloon League in Maryland were better during 1937 than in previous years, Mr. Crabbe revealed. The State Superintendent has spoken at approximately 175 meetings during the past year, pounding home to his auditors the message of the League. He is a lawyer and a member of the bars of Maryland, Ohio and West Virginia.

During the coming year, Mr. Crabbe said, a traveling company of amateur actors will present the old-time drama, "Ten Nights in a Barroom," at dozens of towns throughout Maryland and at many halls, churches and other gathering places in Baltimore. The play will be given in conjunction with union meetings of churches, he added.

Recently, by unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, a five-point program for pushing the educational campaign of the League was adopted.

After praising the "sagacious leadership" of Mr. Crabbe, the trustees approved the retention of an additional field worker to form county and election district organizations of the League in Maryland and to promote public meetings. The report added:

Will Be Long Fight

"We would, however, convict ourselves of unreality if we did not recognize that the attainment of our final goal may be long delayed. Wise strategy will, therefore, endeavor to suggest immediate steps which may be taken in order that we may move in the general direction of our ultimate goal and at the same time secure for sections of our State some defense from the ravages of the liquor traffic."

The trustees suggested that the League co-operate with "all good citizens and organizations to stop the sale of intoxicating beverages on Sunday," and added that "we are heartened by the fact that members of the State Liquor Board, the City Liquor Board, and some in the counties favor such a law."

Also, the trustees proposed that the League seek the enactment of a State law prohibiting the sale of intoxicants within 300 feet of a school or church, holding that "in this we may count upon the support of many who do not agree with our general position."

Seek Bar to Liquor Advertising

It was further proposed that the League ssk to stop by law "the advertising of intoxicants by radio, newspapers, and road signs." The trustees said:

"People have the civil right to drink what they will, but the State should discourage the constant urging of people, especially the young, by radio and newspapers, and drivers of automobiles by roadside signs, to indulge in alcohol."

The trustees further urged that the League encourage the introduction of special laws which will exclude liquor and "beer joints" from counties or communities.

It was suggested that the League take its program to the farmers, explaining that "we must begin again to fertilize and utilize the grass roots of our State League." Local organizations in every county, city, town, and village were urged.

New Jersey Relief Has Upward Surge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28—Relief costs and the case-load showed an "almost unprecedented" increase in New Jersey during December, Arthur Mudd, State Director, reported today. The upward surge was attributed to the business recession and lay-offs in industry.

Expenditures went to $1,743,583, an advance of $345,551, or 24.7 per cent, over November, while the case-load, which was 69,132 and represented 220,076 persons, was an increase of 20.1 per cent.

Grand Coulee Dam: Last Contract Let

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 28

Secretary Ickes announced today award of a $34,442,240 contract to the Interior Construction Company, Oakland, Calif., for completion of Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River.

The contract, one of the largest ever awarded for a federal reclamation project, involves placement of approximately 5,250,000 cubic yards of concrete on a foundation dam recently completed at a total cost of $63,000,000.

Interior Construction Company, lowest of two bidders, consists of a syndicate of 10 large contracting firms. Its members include the Silas Mason Company, New York City.

Sanctions 'Out,' League Still Held Powerful Force

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 28—Coercive clauses of the League of Nations Covenant are no longer operative. But the League itself is still very much alive. These facts emerged from the first public meeting of the hundredth session of the League Council, Thursday evening.

Council members had evolved a procedure with the purpose of indicating first that tremendous support still exists for League principles and ideals and for the Geneva organization itself; and second, that economic as well as military sanctions cannot be enforced under existing conditions.

The procedure was simply to invite all 15 Council members to restate the attitudes of their governments toward the League on this anniversary occasion. Foreign Minister Anthony Eden of Britain struck the keynote in the first speech. He declared that the British Government has continued firmly to support the League principles as laid down in the preamble of the Covenant but he realized that in the present circumstances the League is not in a position to achieve all that was hoped for it.

Cross Section of Opinion

From 14 speeches which followed a cross section of world opinion emerged. Every speech to greater or less degree expressed fidelity to League principles and recognition of the limits of effective action under existing conditions. The present Council membership includes representatives from Europe, Asia, Australasia, South and Central America. Voices heard at this meeting represented four continents and every shade of world opinion except outright Fascism.

The speeches showed that continuous private conferences had ironed out all minor differences among League members regarding the League's immediate future. Smaller countries were satisfied with assurances from Britain, France and even Russia that nothing will be done to arouse the impression that the League is an "ideological bloc" of any description. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, emphasized the fact that the League cannot justly be accused of representing any ideology when its members range from communism through every shade of democracy to semi-fascism.

Supporters Heartened

The Council's one hundredth session has thus far proved immensely heartening to the League's supporters. It has shown how powerfully the League's principles and ideals appeal to the most diverse people. It has proved that harmonious cooperation is still possible among the majority of governments.

Everything possible is being done to maintain an atmosphere of harmony throughout the present session. For that reason efforts are being made to defer consideration of all questions likely to arouse conflict.

It's Chairman Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—James Roosevelt, the President's son and secretary, accepted appointment today as Honorary Chairman of the Regional Directors of the Young Democratic Clubs of America.

Cyprus as Assyrian Haven Now Considered in London

By a Staff Artist

Assyrian Migrations
Upper—Path of the Remnants of a Nation Since the World War.
Lower—Cyprus, Now Under Consideration as a Final Haven

(Continued from Page 1)

Cambridge, but not an official part of the university.

It was during the last session of the League Assembly that the decision to abandon the attempt to find a new home for the Asayrians was announced.

In a report on this decision to the Assyrian Settlement National Appeal, the Organizing Secretary, Capt. G. F. Gracey says "Twenty thousand or more Assyrians now living in Iraq will be obliged to remain permanently in that country despite their desire to leave and despite the decision previously made by the League of Nations and the British, French and Iraq Governments whereby they 'recognized not only that it was urgent for humanitarian reasons to find a suitable place outside Iraq for the settlement of Assyrians who do not feel able to live there under present conditions but that difficulties and dangers would be likely to arise if no place of settlement were found.'"

Presence Resented

All the information at the disposal of experts here bears out this conclusion, which the League has now set aside. It is known that the Iraqis resent the presence of the Assyrians in their country. Doubts are therefore felt as to the ability of the Iraq Government to carry out the promises to help the Assyrians made at the League Council meeting on Sept. 29 by Mr. Tawfik el Swaidy, the Iraq Foreign Minister.

Mr. Swaidy declared that "a large portion of the Iraqi budget is earmarked annually for productive schemes in various parts of the country with a view to raising the standard of living of all our people."

"The Assyrians," he went on, "if they will settle down finally to their proper agricultural and pastoral pursuits may be confident that they will share fully in the benefits thus made available."

Mr. Swaidy added that "an experienced expert of the Land Settlement Department" is to be sent "to inquire into the economic condition of the people, that is to say the Assyrians and their neighbors."

Settlement Permanent

Meanwhile, the Khabur settlement in north-east Syria, which was originally meant to be only a temporary resting-place, is now to be made a permanent home. Experts are agreed that this is an unsatisfactory solution. It perpetuates the division of the Assyrians into two parts, but worse still it is disliked by the Syrian Arabs who will assume control over the Khabur region when France relinquishes her mandate in about two years' time. It is also opposed by Turkey whose frontier is only a few miles away.

Turkey two years ago registered a formal protest against the settlement of any Assyrians within 100 kilometers of the frontier. On the Khabur, some of the Assyrians are only about 18 kilometers from the border. The Syrian Arabs have always been opposed to the French policy of introducing alien minorities into lands occupied by Arabs. Although the Khabur region is very sparsely populated, the arrival of the Assyrians was deeply resented. Consequently there is uncertainty as to the treatment the Assyrians will receive when the French leave.

League to Persist

Nevertheless, the League has decided to persevere with the Khabur settlement. The area chosen is stated to be deficient in rainfall and to have various other disadvantages, including very poor soil. But Captain Gracey in his report estimates that the settlement could be put on a self-supporting basis in two years for an expenditure of about £50,000.

According to a statement to the League Council by Lord Cranborne, the Khabur settlement is "the direct responsibility of the League of Nations." Thus, to quote Captain Gracey's report, "Great Britain has shifted the responsibility" for the Khabur settlement onto the shoulders of the League. Those who remember that when Great Britain accepted a mandate over Iraq, the nations assumed full responsibility for minorities including the Assyrians for a period of 25 years, consider this is not playing the game.

Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

dwellings in the south part of the city. All these plans are to be carried through by 1950, according to present calculations. Work has already begun upon some of them—for example, on that part of the north and south axis which runs through the Tiergarten, as well as on the Reichschancellory which is being completely rebuilt.

The present plans will naturally necessitate much destruction in many parts of the city, but examination of the whole courses of the two axes shows that most of the houses to be destroyed are old and of no architectural value. The removal of the four railway stations and a number of goods stations and railroad lines, all of which are old and unsightly, will leave valuable building space in important parts of the city.

These proposals differ widely from those which had been rumored earlier and which reports maintained would require the destruction of buildings like the Adlon Hotel, the whole of the Wilhelmstrasse, Wertheim's Stores and the old Reichstag. In reality these new plans have economized in the destruction of what is valuable to a remarkable extent and been greatly helped by the fact that Berlin in its center has such a large open space as the Tiergarten.

In the Chinese Tradition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Instead of the usual noisy New Year's celebration, centering in Chinatown, Chinese students here this year presented a play, the "Flower of the Han Palace," at International House as a benefit performance for the Chinese Civilian Relief.

Though some of the Chinese students were born in this country of Chinese parents, others are here only for their university education, and still others recently escaped from the war torn areas. All of the actors, nevertheless, slipped into luxurious brocaded Chinese costumes gathered from private collections and presented scenes from the Imperial regime for a packed audience.

One coat of the 18th Century was embroidered in gold and multi-colored threads having the sea depicted in its border and the ancient temple in the center of one of its medallions. It has only one duplicate in this country, and that one hangs in a museum, it was said. The gold Kossu coat, once worn by the Emperor Ch'ien Lung, had rainbow hues in its border to represent the sea, from which mountains rose and lifted their heads in embroidered clouds.

In addition to the interest in the costumes a thread of a love story ran through the play reaching a climax in the wedding procession when two by two, the actors filed down from the stage through the audience carrying their ancient gift boxes, trays of silk, of peaches, and two wedding chests.

"Many of the parents of the Chinese students were glad to see their children acting in a play where the ancient traditions were so faithfully and accurately followed out," according to Kenneth E. Foster, author and director of the play. Mr. Foster, who has spent 15 years in China, made a study of the Chinese theater and is believed to be the only westerner who has played on the traditional Chinese stage.

Tzechin Lu, consul general of China in Chicago, commented on the vital part which Chinese students played in the upbuilding of modern China since the days of the Republic.

English Cathedral Presents Talkies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICHESTER, Eng.—During an evening service in the cathedral here, in the presence of the Bishop of the diocese, talking pictures were shown for the first time in any English cathedral. They took the place of the sermon.

The screen on which the pictures were thrown was hung on the chancel screen, and was somewhat smaller in size than those used in cinemas. Twenty yards away from the screen, in the central aisle, were two film projectors, like those employed in the Royal Navy. The doors of the cathedral were shut half an hour before the service began, for the church holds only 2000 people, and it was soon crowded. The vergers had torches, and many members of the congregation carried them also.

The Dean, who introduced the films in a short address, said that this experiment was only an extension of the old lantern service. He hoped that it would lead to a great spreading of religion, since people learn much more through the eye than the ear.

Although Chichester is the first cathedral to show films in a religious service, many Anglican churches have done so in the past year. At least three religious film producing societies are in existence. The practice of showing films in this way does not always meet with approval.

The Leeds Civic Authority has challenged the right of a local clergyman to display such pictures as "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" and "Barabbas" in his church without a previous poll of the electors under the Sunday Entertainments Act.

This action is considered to raise very complicated questions, for it is said that considerations like the taking of a collection would influence the problem.

California's Schools To Study Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A four-point program to teach school children conservation of California's natural resources has been outlined by Dr. Walter F. Dexter, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The program gives teachers an opportunity to study conservation problems to present to students. Schools are to co-operate with civic groups, and authors of school books are expected to stress the need of conservation. Conservation projects may be carried on by children.

Cleveland Labor Probe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A special fund of $20,000 has been voted by Cuyahoga County Commissioners to carry on and amplify a labor racket investigation begun here several months ago. The investigation already has resulted in indictment of four union officials, who are awaiting trial on extortion charges, and more witnesses are ready to go before the grand jury to testify against others involved.

Sale! Boys' Hooded Parkas and All-Wool Cossack
SPORT COATS
$3.95
Sizes 8 to 20
HAYNES
1502 Main St., Springfield

CLEARANCE SALE
$4.95 to $6.95
Shoes for men, women and growing children—known the world over for quality—are now offered at attractive savings.
WALK-OVER
SHOE STORE
325 Bridge Street, Springfield, Mass.

Van Zeeland Sees Free Trade Key to World Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—The report on world economic appeasement prepared by Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, at the request of Britain and France and made public simultaneously today in Paris, London and here, opens with an introductory discussion of the relative merits of the rival doctrines of economic collaboration or economic self-containment. (The word autarchy is generally used in the report to express this second doctrine.)

"It is evident," the report says, "that autarchy is out of the question except in a large national market, dominated by an exceptionally powerful central authority. . . .

"Such a regime involves—as its definition almost implies—an increase in the real cost of living, that is to say, a lowering of the standard of life of the population concerned. . . .

"In several old countries with dense populations, it is even doubtful whether, under autarchy, the present population could continue to live, to whatsoever level of existence it might resign itself; . . .

". . . the fostering of international trade must remain an element of capital importance for economic prosperity within the national frontiers."

Reaction of Nations

The report then records that during the studies on which the report was based Mr. van Zeeland encountered:

"On the one hand, every possible interest, evident good will, a definite desire to collaborate in a general action directed towards the development of international trade.

"On the other hand, very great reserve as soon as it comes to the question of actually embarking upon the stage of practical solutions."

The second part of the report is devoted to the direct obstacles in the way of international trade and the means for reducing them. Taking up the economic sphere first it states:

"It would be necessary and it would be sufficient for governments to undertake, on the one hand, not to raise nor to widen the range of their tariffs, and, on the other, to carry out a gradual reduction of such duties as are of an exceptional character and the amount of which is notably greater than the average incidence of the tariff. . . .

"It would be desirable that another undertaking should be given, of a different character, covering the suppression of duties or taxes, prohibitions or restrictions affecting the exports of raw materials." The report indorses reciprocal trade agreements, advocates more respect for the "spirit" of most-favored nation clauses, but favors exceptions for "group agreements or regional pacts."

Dumping Restraint

It then criticizes "abuse of sanitary regulations," excessive elaboration of tariff specifications "aimed against some individual producer," and certain types of protection against alleged "dumping." It recognizes the necessity, however, of some restraint against dumping.

"The use of quotas appears from experience," it says, "to be one of the most formidable obstacles to the development of international trade."

With the exception of the agricultural sphere where some quotas are justified, Mr. van Zeeland proceeds to recommend the abolition of all quotas.

The report then turns to the financial sphere of obstacles in the way of trade and says in part as follows:

"Of all obstacles of international trade there are none more harmful and more formidable than those which arise either from monetary disturbances or from restrictions regarding the transfer of capital or of commercial payments.

Monetary Standard

"Admittedly the best policy would be to reach a definite solution of the problem of the international monetary standard. Such a solution would have to be sought in the re-establishment of the gold standard, though on a considerably altered basis. But as yet it is probably too early to make any such attempt. It would only succeed if we could find that a whole series of conditions had first been realized such as would permit the return of a sufficient degree of international equilibrium both in the economic and financial spheres. Now, this situation can only come about, so it seems to me, as the result of a prolonged application of international agreements in both these spheres. The final and definitive solution of the problem must therefore be placed not at the beginning but at the end of the effort of international co-operation towards which we are aiming.

"However, we must find some interim solutions. There is one which does not appear to raise insurmountable difficulties, and which, while we await the hour for the final solution, should suffice to provide practical assurance of monetary security for international transactions. This would consist in the revision and extension of the agreement reached in the form of a tripartite declaration by the United States of America, United Kingdom and France with the adherence of Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

"This agreement should be adapted to the new conditions and extended in such a way as to embrace all the countries participating in the effort of collaboration.

Currency Definition

"The parties interested would agree to define the reciprocal parities of their currencies, in relation to each other, and would pledge themselves to keep any eventual variations within certain limits. The undertaking should extend over a period long enough to free current commercial operations from any monetary risk; it should be for one year or at least for six months—proviso being made for quite exceptional circumstances, a character practically equivalent to that of force majeure.

"As regards movements of a financial nature, it is not only the debtor markets which have adopted such measures but also the creditor markets. The latter by forbidding or restricting foreign lending—and particularly loans by means of public issues—have deprived international trade of a valuable support.

"However that may be, the first and most urgent step is to bring about the suppression of all restrictions on payments for merchandise.

"Whether, however, it is to be carried out in one or in several stages, the suppression of exchange controls requires that the past should first be liquidated.

Extension of Credits

"It would seem possible to secure this object to a certain extent by an agreed extension of the method of reciprocal credits recently instituted by the Bank for International Settlements. The banks of issue would open through the Bank for International Settlements credits in favor of one another in the national currency of each of these. These credits would be used to finance the exchange of merchandise between the countries concerned.

"Among the suggestions brought forward to give effect to this idea, there is one which appears to me to merit special consideration; this is the possibility of establishing through co-operation of all these states, a common fund, the resources of which might be applied, under appropriate conditions, to facilitate the financing of legitimate trade operations during the period of readjustment."

Trade and the World

The next section of the report is devoted to a discussion of the relationship of the trade problem to the general condition of the world. Mr. van Zeeland recognized it as being bad and that "reasons to hope for a rapid and cordial rapprochement appear slighter than at any time since 1918." On the other hand, he said he found in his studies increasingly more individuals who realize because of this very condition that something drastic must be done.

Recognizing as a major obstacle the growing disposition to view the world as two rival camps, he said:

"Once more let us emphasize the futility of the arbitrary distinctions based on views or arguments of an over-simplified nature, in the light of which attempts are made to divide the nations into distinct groups. In fact, we do not find on one side states devoted to a policy of complete autarchy and on the other side faithful to a strict observance of international free trade. If we go beyond appearances and refuse to be satisfied with verbal distinctions, we cannot fail to note that on the one hand all states, one after another, have had recourse to measures of their own, differing widely in conception and effect, but all inspired by the idea of national protection; while on the other hand they have all continued and must continue to submit to a system of international exchange.

"Movements so general and so pronounced must without doubt have a deep-seated cause. Let us recognize that international economic relations are today on a very different basis from those of the period before the war. Formerly international exchanges were exchanges effected across frontiers between individuals, private firms or private interests. Today international relations are taking on more and more a character of exchanges between economic units constituted by the states themselves. It is true that the part played by the private firms and undertakings which operate on either side as the connecting links in commercial exchanges remains without exception an essential one, but in determining the flow of trade, considerations of national interest are being more and more dominated by decisions emanating from the constituted authorities and inspired by a national economic policy. That is a fact which we must take into account."

He followed this with reference to the related questions of raw material supplies and colonies, offering the following suggestions:

"In the case of colonies properly so called, it would perhaps be opportune to seek for the means of generalizing the system of the open door which obtains in the conventional basin of the Congo, a system the general result of which it is impossible to criticize.

International Concerns

"In those colonies when such a regime cannot be organized, certain circles have recommended that the possibility be examined of creating privileged companies, whose activities would be strictly limited to the economic sphere and whose capital would be divided internationally in such a way as to offer real guarantees of impartiality.

"With regard to raw materials, a most interesting proposal has been formulated tending to the supply of colonial goods in exchange for industrial products. An agreement would be concluded between a colony and an industrial state, and colonial goods supplied would be carried to an account and paid for by the execution in return of important public works—bridges, railways, ports, et cetera. The intermediate finance would be provided by the metropolitan states."

Viscountess Astor Visits the Senate

© Harris & Ewing

Senators Welcome a Visitor From Overseas

Left to Right—Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming; Senator Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas; Lady Astor, Who Is a Member of Parliament; Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia; Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, and Senator Claude A. Pepper (D) of Florida.

Lady Astor Keeps Busy in Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—War debts, the WPA, education, war referendums, the trade agreement between the United States and Great Britain, women in public life, communism, the British Royal Family, the Lindberghs and the present arms race were among subjects on which Viscountess Astor expressed opinions during a three-day stay in the capital.

The Virginia-born British peeress told the President when she was a guest at the White House for tea: "Unless the British Empire and the United States come together and operate together, we'll never get world order."

She told members of Congress when she visited Capitol Hill that she was "simply delighted" they were having to meet problems now that England had 20 years ago.

She viewed a WPA handicraft exhibit at the National Museum and commented that America had done in five years what England had been trying to do in 25 along that line.

She met Joseph P. Kennedy, newly appointed American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, invited him to dinner in London and warned him that he'd "never get all his nine children in the embassy."

Other engagements on her busy schedule included a luncheon with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Hull; tea with the Women's National Press Club; a radio talk for the U. S. Office of Education; dinner with Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador; and luncheon with Senator Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

A rumor that she might change her constituency so as to protect her seat in Parliament, Lady Astor branded "just a wish of my opponents."

Lord and Lady Astor will leave Washington tonight for a few days in Boston before sailing for home on the Berengaria.

London Views Zeeland Plan as Idealistic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 28—The report of Paul van Zeeland, former Belgian Premier, on world economic reconstruction, is regarded here as valuable more as a well-informed statement of ideals generally approved in democratic countries for raising the standard of living all around than as containing recommendations which are immediately applicable for bringing this about.

The British official attitude toward it is one of good will tempered by the recognition that the international conference of chief economic powers it suggests as a first step would require most careful preparation in advance to avoid repetition of the fiasco of 1933.

Commercial circles also are cautious in expressing opinions as objections as well as advantages are seen to almost all the suggestions made.

What would happen in Palestine, one authority asked, if proposals for internationalization of mandated territories were carried out? Again it is argued that although it might be possible, as Mr. van Zeeland suggests, for the most-favored nation clause to be used for bargaining purposes with authoritarian countries, nevertheless the importance which this provision once possessed has been so much reduced by methods adopted in recent bilateral trade agreements that results obtainable might hardy justify the friction likely to be caused.

A somewhat similar argument is applied to the proposal for preventing the most-favored nation arrangement from interfering with such low tariff pacts as that of the Oslo agreement. Here it is pointed out that desirable as such a pact might be to nations immediately participating, nevertheless the net result might be to increase rather than to diminish difficulties of other countries which would find enhanced competition for their own goods in markets concerned.

Another criticism is that the setting up of a new international special trade "bureau," as Mr. van Zeeland proposes, might damage the machinery of this kind already existent at Geneva.

One authority asserted that much the same criticism applied to the plan using the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, Switzerland, to do the financial work now centering in London. London bankers, it is learned, do not take this seriously. They say, "Basel can do nothing unless London supplies it with money."

Despite all such criticism, nevertheless there is a general feeling here that valuable materials have been put together by Mr. van Zeeland which—given only good will—eventually may be converted into useful developments.

French Press Is Skeptical

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 28—Absorbed in its efforts to save the franc by assuring social peace at home, the French Government received the report of Paul van Zeeland today with marked reserve.

In the absence of official comment, the French press was distinctly skeptical if not actually hostile. The prevalent opinion is that, although the report is theoretically sound it will prove impossible to put into practice such recommendations as the one for a world trade conference because of existing political economic tension.

Copies of the report are being distributed to various departments directly interested, such as the Ministeries of Commerce and Finance, and a formal French response is expected to be forthcoming in about a week. France's attitude will depend largely on that of Britain.

Pressing Problem

The French Government is at grips, at the present moment, with pressing problems for which the van Zeeland report is thought to hold out hope of solution only in the distant future. The franc has fallen to a record low level and gold deposits in the Bank of France have been reduced to the limit deemed necessary as for a "war chest." This means very little gold can now be spared for the defense of the franc.

An eloquent radio appeal late yesterday by Camille Chautemps, French Premier. Declaring that the "modern labor statute" now before Parliament constituted the "most important act of our national life," he asked for a truce of all controversies as a sign to those outside of France who are watching to see whether French capital and labor will be able to work together to overcome present difficulties.

Response Expected

Both organized labor and employers' associations are expected to respond favorably to this plea and to agree—with important reservations—to the chief provisions of the new labor code.

This "modern charter of work" envisages a stricter state of control of relations between labor and capital. It sets up a regime of "controlled liberty" which preserves the rights of the employer in theory but limits his liberty very considerably in practice.

Steel Company Claims Outsiders Made Strike

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 28 (AP)—The management of the Crucible Steel Company of America last night blamed "outside labor agitators" for a strike of 500 Committee for Industrial Organization workers at its plant in this city, where Mayor Frank Hague has labelled C. I. O. unionization drives "communistic."

After failure of a conference between the grievance committee of Lodge 1339 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Werkers of America and William D. Gross, plant manager, the union announced its skeleton picket line of four, mum and bearing no signs, would continue its 24-hour vigil. Police did not interfere.

Van Zeeland Offers Plan for Trade Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

change controls, and stimulation of world trade through a revived world credit structure based, among other things, on an international fund to be administered by the Bank of International Settlement. He considers as indispensable to this plan final liquidation of the old external debt structure, presumably including the war debts, and of restrictions on foreign lending. This last feature points manifestly, although not by name, at the Johnson Act, which forbids the floating of loans in the United States by nations in default on their debts to this country.

To put this plan into effect, the report proposes "to bring together as soon as possible representatives of the principal economic powers; and at least of France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Germany and Italy." This group of five powers would be expected to agree upon certain broad principles to govern further efforts. If this first stage is passed successfully, it calls for the establishment of a bureau which would issue invitations to all nations to address to it their grievances against the existing economic situation and a statement of their needs which could be met through international collaboration.

The bureau would analyze these statements and draw up from them "a program of constructive action." This program would be referred back to the interested states. If a sufficient number agreed to accept this program, a conference would be called "to put the final touches to the necessary diplomatic instruments and to exchange signatures." The report is careful to put the conference last, and then only as a climactic gesture, in the process. In this it reflects a widely held belief that the London Economic Conference of 1933 failed because it attemped to bring the nations together around the conference table before adequate preliminary work had been done.

The report, and the plan which it proposes, represents the culmination of over a year of intensive study in Europe of the problem of economic appeasement. In it Mr. van Zeeland has drawn heavily on the work of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, committees of the International Chamber of Commerce, and of other agencies interested in finding some peaceful way out of the world's economic and political troubles.

It represents, in particular, the point of view held in many influential European circles, which include British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlin and an important element in the British Government, that an economic program can be devised sufficiently attractive to such dissatisfied states as Germany and Italy that those nations would accept it in preference to war as a means of achieving their ends.

Willing to Pay Price

In keeping with this point of view, Mr. van Zeeland challenges vigorously the conception of the world divided "into distinct groups." He contends the blame does not lie solely with one group of nations. He holds that all are guilty in varying degrees of blocking trade and practicing obstructive devices. He criticizes sharply the obstructive trade and financial practices most common in the dictatorships, but the report also contains passages which point an accusing finger at the United States and imply that no monopoly on international morality can be claimed by this country or any other which is today tending to assume a righteous tone.

No countries are mentioned by name anywhere in the report except where it lists the five which should immediately get together to initiate the movement towards a "pact of economic collaboration." But only slightly veiled between the lines is the obvious implication that for the plan to succeed the United States, along with other so-called satisfied nations, must be willing to pay a price for economic peace and world stability.

The price for the United States is suggested by implication as:

1. Liquidation of war debts.
2. Annullment of the Johnson Act.
3. Abandonment of the "abuse of sanitary regulations," presumably a hint at the ban on Argentine cattle.
4. Abandonment of elaborate specifications in trade agreements which violate the spirit of most-favored nation treatment.
5. Contribution to the international fund to be administered by the Bank for International Settlement to aid resumption of world trade.

Britain and France would have to pay a price as well. Besides contributing to the international fund and abandoning their own versions of disguised trade and financial restrictions, they would have to open up their colonial empires to exploitation by dissatisfied nations. The report suggests "the open door" to colonies and provisions whereby non-colonial nations could exchange manufactured goods on a barter basis for colonial raw materials.

Inducement to Nations

These contributions by the satisfied states would, according to the theory of the report, make possible an inducement or compensation to the dissatisfied nations which, the report assumes, they would accept in return for abandonment of their more extreme versions of trade restrictions. Explaining this feature the report says:

"We must therefore make our dispositions in such a way that the new systems shall offer to all participators advantages greater than those of the position in which they now find themselves; and at the same time that the transition from one system to the other may be brought about without danger, and even with immediate advantage."

In this connection, the report recognizes the objection frequently raised to the extension of credits, financial assistance and raw material supplies to the dissatisfied nations that they would be diverted "to serve war-like ends." It says that "guarantees would have to be provided in this respect." It does not answer the question of how such guarantees are to be devised, but adds that the economic solution in general is linked with "the problem of the limitation of armaments."

The report was received with mixed reactions in official quarters here. It represents an approach to world problems which is familiar and which has long had both staunch adherents and vigorous critics. Early in 1937 there was much interest at the State Department in the possibility of progress along this line of economic appeasement. Efforts to start something moving in this direction were responsible for the dispatch of Norman H. Davis, ambassador-at-large and special diplomatic emissary of the President, to London in March, the movement had been started by Prime Minister Hendrik Colijn of the Netherlands after he had achieved some modest success with the Oslo group plan.

Support in Capital

The greatest obstacle encountered in the discussions last March was that of guarantees that financial and other forms of assistance to Germany and Italy would not be diverted to war-like ends. Another obstacle raised then was the insistance of all the European spokesmen that the United States not only would have to settle the war debts and end the Johnson Act, but also make extensive financial contributions. Mr. Davis was not authorized to negotiate on these questions at the time.

Regardless of these obstacles, the scheme in the abstract had its supporters here who saw in it an avenue of escape from the increasing tendency of the world to line up in rival camps, dictatorships on one side and democracies on the other.

The Roosevelt Administration is not averse to conciliation with Germany, as such, but the prevalent belief here now is that concessions to any one of the aggressor powers merely would serve to encourage them to further aggression. High Administration quarters are strongly committed to the theory that the time has passed when conciliation has any real value and that it is now time to think in terms of strong co-operative action against aggression. Today's Presidential message on rearmament is a case in point.

Therefore the van Zeeland report appears to be out of harmony with current Washington trends and is not conceded much chance of obtaining strong support here.

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Local Indoor Track Season Will Open at Boston Garden Tomorrow Evening

Another Great Mile Run Looms In Prout Games

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With another great mile race ranking first on the list of headline events, the seventeenth annual Prout Memorial Games will be run off tomorrow evening on the Boston Garden boards. The cream of the track and field world is entered, presenting unlimited prospects for United States and international records in practically every event.

Although competition should be close from the top to the bottom of the program, the Curley Mile is easily the center of attraction. Entered are Glenn Cunningham, the former University of Kansas flyer, who currently wears the colors of the New York Curb Exchange; Archie San Romani, the one-time Kansas State Teachers ace, and at present a music student in New York; Gene Venzke, another sensational miler who formerly won points for University of Pennsylvania, and Norman Bright, the young school teacher from Sunnyvale, Calif.

Cunningham Beat Lash

Cunningham captured the Curley Mile last year in 4m. 11.9s., the fastest time Boston had ever seen, indoors or outdoors. Don Lash, who tomorrow evening will concentrate on the Larrivee Two-Mile, led the former Kansas star until only four yards from the tape. In his initial start of the indoor campaign, Cunningham recently breezed to a 20-yard victory in the mile invitation handicap of the Grover Cleveland-Osceola Club track meet in New York.

Beetham beat Johnny Woodruff for the National A. A. U. 800-meter championship in 1936 at Princeton.

Don Fleet, who once starred for Boston College, is making a track comeback in this event and will be closely watched. So will Sam Miller of Indiana, Bill Ray of New York, James Gowing of Amherst and Alex Northrop, Harvard captain. Ray finished second to Burns in last year's Cheverus 1,000.

With Jimmy Herbert, the New York University sophomore, here again, the Prout 600-yard feature may develop into the best on the program. Herbert lowered the meet record in the event last winter at 1m. 14.4s., with Dick Gill of Boston College chasing him over the finish line. Gill is again entered.

Borck Was Runner-up

Howard Borck of Manhattan, runner-up to Woodruff in the I. C. 4 A half-mile last May, will challenge Herbert and Gill. So will Al Hanlon of Harvard and George "Huck" Quinn of New Hampshire, the New England intercollegiate half-mile titleholder.

Six top notch men are entered in the high jump. Al Threadgill, winner of the K. of C. jumper during the past two years, will defend against Corny Johnson, the Olympic champion; Mel Walker, Ohio State, holder of the world records both indoors and outdoors; Arthur Byrnes, Manhattan, who beat Johnson in New York a few weeks ago; Daniel Miles of Northeastern and G. M. Aertsen of Harvard.

Venzke, at a time when he was considering permanent retirement, ran off with the recent Brooklyn mile and immediately leaped back into prominence among the distance stylists. Bright, although not rating the consideration of his more famous rivals, has beaten Cunningham over the mile and may upset the field.

Lash vs. Sears

Don Lash and Ray Sears top the list of entries in the Larrivee Two-Mile event. Sears, the Indianapolis star, raced home to a 9m. 16.2s. triumph in the race last January on the Garden track and expects to make it two straight tomorrow. After pushing Cunningham in the Curley Mile on the Prout card, Lash returned to Boston several weeks later and smashed the world indoor two-mile record in the B. A. A. Games at 8m. 58s.

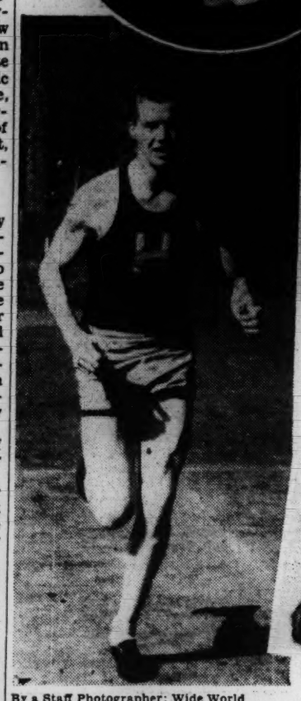
Running against Sears and Lash will be the following: Paul Kanaly of Belmont, son of the Yale varsity track coach; Tommy Deckard, one of Indiana's many speedsters, who is making his Hub debut; Floyd Lochner, Oklahoma ace; that old favorite, Joe McCluskey, who has won the Prout event three times in past years; Bob Conkling of Manhattan, Jack Haley of Holy Cross and Ray Underwood of Boston College.

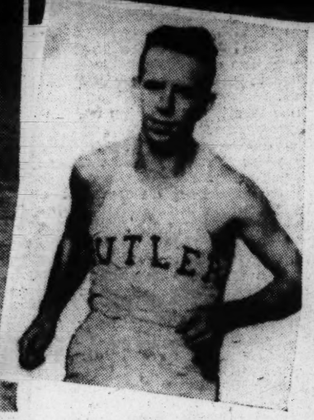
Manhattan's Lou Burns is back to defend his crown in the Bishop Cheverus 1,000-yard run, but will get stiff competition. Charley Beetham, formerly of Ohio State and now representing the New York Curb Exchange, will give Burns a good race.

Marty Glickman and Ben Johnson are the headliners in the sprint field. Marty, the Syracuse flash, won the 50-yard event in the Prout Games last year. Also entered is Kenneth Clapp, flashy Brown University sophomore. Forrest "Spec" Towns, Olympic champion from the University of Georgia, tops the list of hurdlers. Four Harvard men are also entered in the hurdles—Mason Fernald, Sherman Hoar, Al Donahue and George Shafer.

American Hockey Association
Kansas City 5, St. Paul 2.

A Few of the Spiked Shoe Performers to Appear





By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Upper Left—Don Lash, Former Indiana Star, Who Is Featured in the Two-Mile. Upper Right—Archie San Romani, New York Music Student and Chief Threat to Venzke and Cunningham. Below, Left to Right—Alex Northrop, Harvard Track Captain, and Ray Sears, Veteran Two-Miler

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Above—Glenn Cunningham, Veteran Miler
Below—Charlie Beetham, Mid-Westerner in the 1,000

Harvard Meet Attracts Schools

Twenty-two preparatory and high schools, representing 218 individual entries in swimming and diving, will compete in the Harvard pool tomorrow in the fourth annual interscholastic meet. All trial events are scheduled in the afternoon, starting at two o'clock, with the finals in the evening at eight.

In four years, this Harvard meet has come to be regarded as the outstanding interscholastic swimming event of the East and the competition this year has attracted entries as far away as Woodstock, Va., from where the Massanutten Military Academy will send a team of 13 men. Massanutten is expected to battle Tome, defending meet champion, Andover, Exeter, and Worcester for team honors in the preparatory school class.

The meet should be productive of exceptional competition and Coach Harold Ulen of Harvard rather expects a wholesale smashing of records. Swimming men in the East will be particularly interested in the performances of Ralph Kiefer of Massanutten because of his background. He is a brother of Adolph Kiefer, holder of most of the world records in the backstroke, and is to swim in the 100-yard backstroke and also on his 150-yard medley relay team.

The schools entered and the number of their entries follow: Class A—Andover 14, Exeter 20, Hebron 8, Horace Mann 6, Huntington 4, Massanutten 13, Moses Brown 12, St. Francis 11, St. George's 9, Tome 10, Worcester 12.

Class B—Brockton 10, Brookline 13, Deering 3, Gardner 15, Melrose 12, Pawtucket 17, Portland 8, Providence Central 11, Providence Hope St. 4, Rindge 1, Brunswick 5.

International-American Hockey
Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	15	1	13	84	68	31
Providence	13	5	10	58	48	31
Springfield	6	5	15	59	73	17
New Haven	6	4	19	45	73	16
Western Division						
Cleveland	14	6	8	63	65	34
Pittsburgh	13	6	7	58	55	32
Syracuse	14	3	9	58	73	31

Freshman Hockey Captain

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28 (AP)—Lawrence B. Cousins of Arlington, Mass., was elected captain of the undefeated Brown freshman hockey team last night. He plays left defense. He is a cousin of Trafford Hicks, captain of the Harvard varsity hockey team.

Leafs Take Armstrong

TORONTO, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League announced last night that Murray Armstrong, a center on the Syracuse Stars, their International-American League farm team, has been brought up to the Leafs.

Don't believe Rumors
GOOD SEATS AVAILABLE
Sonja Henie
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BOSTON GARDEN

Sporting Around the Hub

Lafayette Alumni Dinner

Lafayette alumni members will banquet at the University Club tonight with Henry W. Clark, Lafayette athletic director, and E. E. "Hooks" Mylin, football coach, the honored guests. Austen Lake will be toastmaster and the new Lafayette coach, who pulled the Leopards through last season undefeated and untied, will be the principal speaker.

The Red Sox have signed another promising youngster. He is William N. Sayles, a big right-handed pitcher, whose home is in Portland, Ore. Only 20 years of age, Sayles was a member of the United States amateur nine that played at the Berlin Olympics. According to Eddie Collins, the new recruit will report for spring training at Sarasota.

Ted Williams, rookie Red Sox outfielder, was the only left-handed batter who hit home runs in every Pacific Coast League park last season.

The eventual results of that heated discussion between Manager Bill Terry of the Giants and certain New York baseball writers have everybody guessing. The power of the press has caused the downfall of athletes in the past, but at the moment "Memphis Bill" is holding up his end of the debate very well.

When Jake Schaefer of Chicago defends his 18.2 balkline billiard championship against the challenge of Welker Cochran of San Francisco at the Twentieth Century rooms next week, the world record high run of 432 will be endangered. Schaefer established that standard in 1925. A string of 407 by Cochran in 1932 is the nearest approach to the high mark.

The title changed hands only last month in New York when Schaefer, who held the 18.2 crown for several years until he retired from competition undefeated in 1930, was victorious over Cochran in a comeback match. All seats for the match are reserved and may be obtained through Ed Snodgrass at the Twentieth Century rooms.

Bob Quinn definitely decided to move the Bees' Eastern League "farm" franchise to some other city, preferably to a location within reach of Boston. Erie, Allentown, York and Harrisburg, all in Pennsylvania, have invited the Bees, but Bob will first investigate the situation at Hartford, Conn. A prosperous insurance city, Hartford could easily support a minor league team if the park was not too far from the business center.

Although the Hollywood Ice Revue is distinctly a skating spectacle featuring the remarkable talents of Sonja Henie, the ensembles of the ballet, the groups, the pairs, sextettes and comedy numbers give the colorful program balance. Some 40 young men and women artists will support the brilliant motion picture star, who opens a five-night stand at the Boston Garden next Wednesday.

Interest in Hollywood Ice Revue is increasing daily. Manager Walter Brown of the Garden announced today that the $1.10 and $1.65 seats for all five nights are completely sold.

The Boston Olympics will shift their Sunday game, Dec. 6, to the Boston Arena. Valleyfield will be the visiting team, and shift to the Arena was caused by the booking of Miss Henie for that night.

Hockey Dribbling

For the most part, Canadiens have been bad news to the Bruins, but last night they did the local sextet a real favor by whipping Rangers. In the other game last night Bill Stewart's Chicago Black Hawks did themselves a lot of good in defeating the Detroit Red Wings.

It is difficult to understand those Flying Frenchmen of Montreal. One can hardly say their lineup is filled with stars and yet the Frenchmen hold an edge for the season over both the Boston Bruins and the New York Rangers.

Against the Bruins and Rangers the Canadiens have won 2, tied 1 and lost 1. The veteran members of Canadiens accounted for three of the goals in the 4-2 victory last night, Aurel Joliat, George Mantha and Babe Siebert scoring.

That was a sad blow to Jack Adams' hopes when his Red Wings lost to the Hawks, 4-3. The defending Stanley Cup sextet had apparently come out of its prolonged slump and had gone five games without defeat until last night.

Chicago greatly furthered its own cause toward gaining the playoffs. Detroit was threatening to overhaul the Hawks in the league standing by their recent five-game spurt.

Red Hamill, rookie left winger and property of the Boston Bruins, will join the team in Detroit Sunday night. Hamill is playing out the present season with the Providence Reds.

National Hockey League Standing
American Section

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	18	3	8	78	58	39
Rangers	16	4	9	88	85	36
Chicago	9	6	14	55	77	24
Detroit	6	7	17	53	85	19
Canadian Section						
Toronto	13	7	7	91	77	33
Canadiens	11	7	10	80	75	29
Americans	10	6	11	82	84	26
Montreal	9	3	16	87	75	21

Results Jan. 27
Canadiens 4, Rangers 2.
Chicago 4, Detroit 3.

Nineteen Cubs Signed

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Although only a week since the Chicago Cubs' management mailed 1938 contracts, 19 players have signed, officials said today. Contracts were received yesterday from Augie Galan, Clyde Shoun and Stan Hack. Only three Cubs were reported displeased with initial offers—Frank Demaree, Bill Herman and Bill Jurges.

Brown Lineups Named by Coach For Prout Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROBIDENCE, R. I. Jan 28—Coach Mal Williamson announced the following lineups for the three Brown relay teams that will compete in the Prout meet tomorrow:

Varsity one-mile—Joe Finkelstein, Brighton, Mass.; Joe Syren, Tiverton, R. I.; Henry A. Kile, Jersey City, N. J., and James Cheston Constable, Baltimore, Md.

Varsity B one-mile—Howard A. Lane, Jr., Dorchester, Mass.; Charles R. Winterrowd, Chicago, Ill.; Lloyd E. Ohlin, Belmont, Mass.; or David F. R. Howe, New York, N. Y.; and George P. Holswade, Spencer, W. Va.

Freshman one mile—Ronald J. Smith, Jr., Edgewood, R. I.; Frank I. Manter, Jr., South Attleboro, Mass.; Alton D. Schneider, Providence; Aubrey L. Raymond, New York, N. Y.

Brown's major bid will probably be made in the sprint where Ken Clapp, New York City sophomore, will make his debut as a varsity contender. Clapp was a finalist in the Prout dash last year, finished third in the B. A. A. dash, and then won the National Junior A. A. U. sprint title. He ran even time outdoors several times last spring, and was timed at 9.7 in the Brown freshman-New Hampshire freshman dual meet at Durham.

A former Moses Brown track captain, he has lost only one race in dual competition in the past three years. He bowed to a teammate, Henry D. S. Chafee, in a dual meet last spring. Clapp is equally proficient in the 220 low hurdles, but will confine his efforts to the sprint tomorrow. He anchored the Brown freshman sprint relay team that won the Harvard Relay title in that event last spring.

Chet Constable, varsity relayer, is a brother to Pepper Constable, onetime Princeton football captain.

Five Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Gene Venzke runs first mile of indoor season in 4m. 17.6s., in Prout Games.

And Talking of . . . Golf

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

He's Got It At Last!

LONDON—Cyril J. H. Tolley, renowned and mighty smiter of the golf ball, has a new club. He has been after it for years. But he will never use it. Indeed, he will never take it away from the clubhouse at Rye. For, although it cost less than five shillings when it was new (nearly half a century ago) this wooden implement is greatly treasured.

It is a putter. With a capital P. Or, rather, two capital P's. The President's Putter—guerdon of victory in the first big golfing event of each British season, the "unofficial" university championship, promoted by the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society.

The President's Putter has inestimable sentimental value because the celebrated Hugh Kirkaldy used it when winning the British open championship in 1891 and the late John L. Lowe nearly putted his way to victory with it in the British amateur championship 10 years afterward.

The President's Putter

Kirkaldy, after becoming champion, was appointed professional to the Golf Society at Oxford. Lowe secured the weapon from him and, as president of the Oxford and Cambridge Society, gave it as a perpetual challenge trophy when the Society's annual tournament, confined strictly to present and past members of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, was instituted in 1920.

The winner was Sir Ernest W. E. Holderness, who repeated his success on four subsequent occasions—in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1928. The other victors have been Bernard Darwin, in 1924; H. D. Gillies in 1925; R. H. Wethered in 1926, 1927, 1928, 1935, and 1936 (he halved with E. F. Storey on the first occasion); T. A. Bourn in 1930, A. G. Pearson in 1931; L. G. Crawley in 1932; A. J. Peach in 1933; D. H. R. Martin in 1934; J. B. Beck in 1937, and this year, C. J. H. Tolley. Truly a brilliant company.

Each of these gentlemen has been privileged to attach to the shaft of the putter by a silver chain (at his own expense) the ball he used for his final putt in the competition. And to hold the club for a year. Though this is only a metaphorical experience, since the putter, with its growing cluster of silver-mounted balls, never leaves the club-house at Rye.

And the Secretary's Niblick

Lowe, after presenting this prize, supplemented the gift with a die from which gold medals for the victors are struck. He, as perhaps you know already, was an outstanding character in British golf for many years. He played in the Cambridge team in 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894—he never lost a match against Oxford—and in 1903 he led a combined Oxford and Cambridge side on tour in the United States.

In 1934 a "consolation" foursome competition was added to the program of the O. & C. G. S. January meeting—for a grotesque weapon known as the Secretary's Niblick. This implement is fashioned rather like a Scottish comedian's walking stick, culminating in an enormous head at one end and a formidable array of nails at the other. The weird emblem was won this year by R. C. Middleton and G. Illingworth. Prior to the matches for the President's Putter and the Secretary's Niblick is decided a contest among Oxford and Cambridge college pairs for the Croome Shield. This was won by Tolley and G. C. Russell, representing University College, Oxford.

Selector Makes Himself Think

In view of the approaching nomination of players for the British team to oppose the United States representatives in the 1938 Walker Cup match, the form of the competitors—an imposing array of champions, ex-champions, Walker Cup players and Varsity Blues, past and present—was watched with special interest, you may be sure, by the British selectors. One of them had, indeed, an unrivalled opportunity to assess "from the inside" the quality of the winner's golf. I refer to Tolley.

Tolley, the player, must have given Tolley, the selector, considerable food for thought. For he was producing the majestic, poised golf of his grand old days. He had to, in order to dispose of young K. B. Scott, the first undergraduate who has ever reached the final. Never did a young man have a better chance to catch the selector's eye. And he held it all the way to the eighteenth hole.

Tolley, hitting the ball with his usual severity from the tee, was 1 up at the turn, but the situation was all square at the eleventh. He did not get his nose in front again until the sixteenth and he tackled the last hole dormy 1 up. Here is the story in simple figures—very fine ones considering the fierce wind that blew all the while:

Tolley, out	3	4	3	3	5	5	5	3	5	—36
Scott, out	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	3	4	—37
Tolley, in	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	—36—72
Scott, in	4	4	4	4	3	5	3	5		

In the two semifinal matches Tolley beat L. G. Crawley by one hole after a tremendous battle of "big stuff," and Scott beat E. F. Storey, by 4 and 3.

About a Ball

So much for the story of the President's Putter. Now for the tale—a droll tale it is—of J. Weaver's golf ball. The scene is laid on the course of the Wimbledon Park Golf Club. The ball is laid in the lake which beautifies that course. So Mr. Weaver takes another ball from his bag, drops it in place of the aquatic one, and plays an admirable approach shot. So admirable an approach shot indeed that the ball goes trundling across the green and disappears into the hole. Thereby winning Mr. Weaver a very nice cup. So far, so good.

Wrapping on Ball

Then there rises a nice little argument, for Mr. Weaver, in his eagerness to get on with the job, had forgotten to remove the wrapping from the ball and had whanged it to victory, paper, printing and all. Was this a permissible thing to do?

The question was debated, and one school of thought held that it was all most improper and should be penalized by disqualification, entailing, of course, the loss of the cup. So the matter was laid before the supreme judicature of the game, the Rules of Golf Committee of the Royal and Ancient Club. Thence came forth a pronouncement as follows:

> Providing the weight of the ball does not exceed 1.62 oz. a player cannot be penalized for playing it; such a proceeding, however, is foreign to this custom of the game and should be discouraged.

So Mr. Weaver keeps his cup. And a frown from Olympus ensures that no golfer will be tempted out of the orthodox path by the unqualified success of the shot that caused all the trouble. For anything disapproved of, be it ever so slightly, by the authorities of the game, is accounted.

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May.
"Infra Dig."

Toronto Takes First Place In Hockey League

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	4	1	0	26	14	9
McGill	4	0	0	38	1	8
Queen's	4	0	1	31	13	8
Harvard	2	0	1	8	9	4
Dartmouth	2	0	1	19	39	4
Princeton	2	0	4	17	26	4
Yale	0	1	3	9	17	1
Montreal	0	0	6	14	38	0

Results Jan. 27
Toronto 4, Queen's 3.

TORONTO, Jan. 28 (CP)—University of Toronto moved into first place of the International Intercollegiate Hockey League last night by defeating Queen's University 4-3 in a fast, hard-hitting game. The Blues came from behind to win.

Toronto got their winning goals in the last five minutes after Johnny Munro tied the game at 2-2 on a penalty shot awarded when Bus McIlquhan tripped McGinnis. Art Fremes and Cam MacLachlan fired the goals.

The win put Toronto one point ahead of McGill, who have played one game less than the Blues, and left Queen's tied with McGill in second place.

Pittsburgh Grid Club Offers White Contract

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 28 (AP)—A contract calling for $15,000 for one season's play with the Pittsburgh Pirate pros is in the mail addressed to Byron "Whizzer" White, All-America quarterback at the University of Colorado.

The Pittsburgh club of the National Professional Football League drew White in the draft a month ago and Coach Johnny Blood was reported then to have offered him $15,000 for two seasons, but to have been turned down. White has obtained a Rhodes scholarship and said he would not play pro football.

Hotels

Greater Boston

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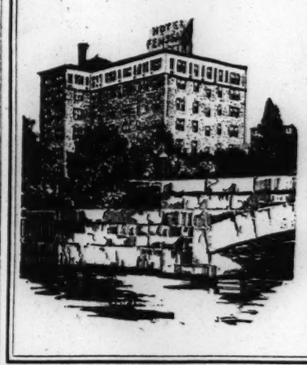
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts
Only three blocks from The Mother Church

Hotel FENSGATE
534 BEACON STREET, BOSTON



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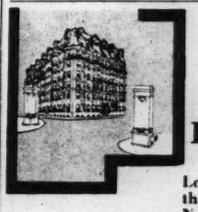
Outside rooms—single, double, and en suite—all with bath—at most reasonable rates. The restaurant offers the finest cuisine. No liquor served.

Arthur Jellis, *Manager*
Also Manager of Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead



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Double with bath, $3.50 up
Special rates for extended visits

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91 BAY STATE ROAD, BOSTON
220 Rooms
SINGLE $3.50 up
DOUBLE $5.00 up
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Bringing the Hospitable Charm of Colonial Days to a Modern House —
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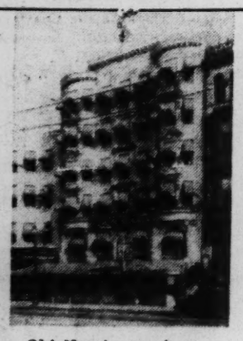
Tour Dept., Miami, Florida

Greater Boston

Hotel Minerva



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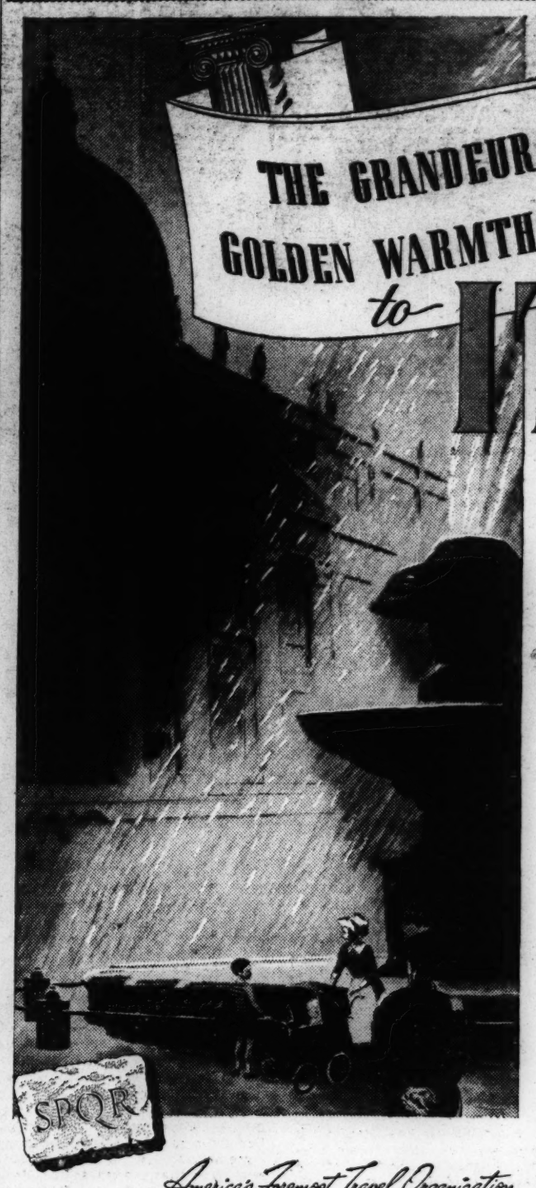
Travel



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9:30 A.M. Lv. Providence "	Ar.	7:45 P.M.
7:05 A.M. Ar. Savannah . . A.C.L.	Lv.	9:45 P.M.
10:30 A.M. Ar. Jacksonville . . . "	Lv.	6:45 P.M.
6:30 P.M. Ar. Miami . . . . F.E.C.	Lv.	10:40 A.M.
4:45 P.M. Ar. Tampa . . . . A.C.L.	Lv.	12:35 P.M.
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The Home Forum

London Roofs

FROM the roof of our flat one looks over London as over Paris from the Eiffel Tower or over New York from the Empire State Building. This is an exaggeration perhaps, but not the completely idle boast it may appear; no less than thirty-five towers and spires are unquestionably visible, and less scrupulous counters, who include minarets, turrets, and various minor excrescences, make a total nearer forty-five; of chimney-pots one usually loses count in the third thousand.

Far away to the southeast we see the Union Jack floating over the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament, to the northwest the high ground of Harrow-on-the-Hill; only to the south is our view obscured at half a mile where Campden Hill is crowned by a happy grouping of the sacred and secular, the spire of St. George's and a slim picturesque water-tower. All round in the middle distance we look down on a giant tangled rockery of roofs and tree-tops: in winter, grays and browns predominate, but with the approaching spring first the scattered almond trees light up, then the early green appears, soon to be splashed with the white foam of pear and cherry blossom; and finally the full foliage of plane and sycamore, poplar and chestnut surges up like a flood, all but engulfing the more sombre colorings of slate and stone.

* * *

WHEN MY WIFE and I started to plan a home, we agreed that our first requirement was a roof and a view of roofs; so when we saw a FLAT TO LET notice high up on a house in our favored district, we at once asked our agent to procure an order to view. He was at first scornful of what he thought to be a mere tumble of attics; but, if these were attics, it was attics we wanted. When we impressed on him our urgent need for a roof, he entered whole-heartedly into the project.

The flat turned out to have just the number of rooms we desired, and though in spacious Victorian days, before the conversion of the house into flats, these rooms had been occupied by the less spectacular members of the household, they were by no means cramped and they offered a pleasing variety of lay-out. Moreover, although spoken of as a flat, there were actually two floors and from the upper one a tiny red staircase, a foot and a half wide, two flights of seven steps, twisted up through the rafters.

"I'd like to take them home to my little girl," said a workman whom we had in to repaint this doll's-house staircase.

Beyond, through a door three feet high, lay the roof.

To call it a roof-garden would be too pretentious; a rectangle of tarmac a third the size of a tennis-court slopes gently inwards to a tunnel down the center; at each end is a low parapet of stone and on either side a long bed of chimney-pots marked with hieroglyphics only intelligible to builders or to sweeps; beyond them, other roofs like our own, from which an occasional neighbor will come round the chimneys to visit us.

A dozen ancient flower-pots still full of earth stand ranged under one parapet, mostly relics of my wife's bulb-growing activity in past years and now barren except for one that produces an annual crop of speedwell and another containing a potato that from time to time shoots up a green antenna to gather news of the world above. This is no hanging garden of Babylon, but in the cool of a summer evening it is a pleasant place from which to watch London preparing for the night.

* * *

A CHILD RUSHES out into one of the gardens below for a last burst of song and shouting before being carried off to bed. The sun drops cleanly into the western distance almost as it does at sea, leaving a scarcely serrated line of far-off roofs black against the afterglow. A girl comes out onto her balcony and fetches in a canary. A householder in white evening waistcoat and shirt-sleeves leisurely waters a few thirsty flowers. In a larger garden on the opposite slope two ladies pace up and down for half an hour or so, apparently deep in placid conversation. The distant hum of traffic sinks into silence; almost imperceptibly the last twilight fades. Suddenly one is looking across a dark chasm of emptiness to Campden Hill where the twin silhouettes of St. George's and the water-tower stand softly shadowed against the night.

P. J. H. H.

BY COURTESY OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROMANTIC LANDSCAPE: *A Painting by Bronislaw Jamontt*

A ROMANTIC landscape is one in which the artist finds poetic and emotional qualities. In painting it, he feels particularly inspired, and he aims to convey to the canvas his marked response. Romantic artists are given to exaggerating effects, to promoting sharp accents and deep contrasts. The Polish artist, Bronislaw Jamontt, has been comparatively restrained, from the romantic viewpoint. But there is a personal note in this portrayal, a very inviting quality which makes one wish one might walk on the path beside the clump of massive old trees, and move on to the exhilarating opening beyond. The romantic landscape rouses some personal interest in the spectator, and he finds himself feeling the way the artist did at the time he painted the picture.

This canvas was in the Polish group shown last autumn at the 1937 International Exhibition of Paintings at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Descent

FROM my stand on the hill
I am as tall as trees
Lifting their golden heads
Out of the valley.

As I go down into the valley
Why do I become so much smaller?

HELEN WAGGONER

Fuller Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH some nations have risen into fuller freedom, the center of the world's struggle has not changed. Oppression and arrogance in various forms are still resultant from materialistic thinking. While in some quarters liberty is increasing, ideals are becoming higher, and millions are enjoying a social and political freedom once thought impossible, the hearts of many yearn for the loosening of those subtle bonds which continue to hold them unwilling captives.

The need for a still fuller freedom is apparent, and Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes (pp. 225, 226): "The rights of man were vindicated in a single section and on the lowest plane of human life, when African slavery was abolished in our land. That was only prophetic of further steps towards the banishment of a world-wide slavery, found on higher planes of existence and under more subtle and depraving forms."

Christian Science proclaims that the fullest freedom is our eternal birthright. Through its teachings an ever-increasing number rejoice that bondage to sickness, hatred, resentment, sensuality, alcohol, and tobacco is broken, and that liberation from such evils has been secured.

Through the spiritual teaching of the Bible and Christian Science, revealing the one omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient God, and man as His spiritual image and likeness, it is seen that the real man's nature partakes of the qualities of his divine Parent, and that the slavery by which humanity has been oppressed continues its hold only because of belief in evil's claim to reality and power. Christian Science further unfolds the fact that, since only the ideas which God creates are real, men have been victimized by a false belief of bondage to materiality. But now, through understanding the perfection of God and His ideas, man, each one may begin to experience true freedom.

When Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, made his great appeal (Matthew 11:29), "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls," he pointed to the truest freedom. The yoke to which he referred had no material aspect. It spoke of a spiritually mental condition, in which thought discerns and reflects God, good, and so wins the highest, noblest freedom.

Humanity's greatest thralldom is fear. This arises from the entirely false belief that somehow, somewhere, there is a power greater than divine omnipotence and capable of doing us injury. Were this fear brought to the test of spiritual reality, how much of it could stand? By setting ourselves to prove whether or not the thing feared is part of God's beneficent creation, we should be faced with the fact that nothing, anywhere, under any circumstances, can alter, add to, or lessen that which is real. Spiritually to discern that fear is no part of God's creation, and therefore is unreal, leaves it without basis. This brings freedom to erstwhile victims of fear.

Let any thoughtful person definitely apply the scientific fact of the unreality of fear to any discordant condition of which he is the victim; let him apply it, for example, to sickness, poverty, disease, and he will begin to realize how liberating is spiritual truth when put in the place of mortal error.

Students of Christian Science who have put this spiritual understanding into practice never cease to be grateful, for they have been able to prove the shackle-breaking efficacy of Truth. Throughout the wide world, rejoicings are heard over the healing of inveterate sins and so-called incurable diseases through the apprehension of the perfection of God's creation, including man, and the recognition of the unreality of things He has not made.

The Christian Science textbook is indeed a "key" to the Scriptures. It unlocks from the sacred Book the truth that God is Mind, supreme and infinite, and that man is His reflection. To believe in any other power is to suffer a bondage from which nothing can free us but the changing of our own thoughts, the gentle placing of the truth where an enslaving belief of life and intelligence in matter had seemed to rule. This is "the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus," which makes "free from the law of sin and death" (Romans 8:2).

It must not be supposed that the emancipation craved by men can be immediately accomplished. But the clearer our spiritual understanding, the more rapid will be our progress, and the more certain our healing and liberation. Infinite ranges of true overcoming are illumined when it is apprehended that "the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free" (Galatians 5:1) comes from Love, the divine Principle, the Father-Mother, ever at hand to protect, heal, free, and bless. The more clearly we apprehend this, and the more consciously we reflect Him, the fuller becomes our sense of freedom. Perfect love casts out fear. This teaches us the significance of the Way-shower's words (John 8:36), "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Większa wolność

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

NIEKTÓRE narody dopięły większej wolności a jednak nie zmieniło się ognisko walk świata. Materialistyczne myślenie dotąd powoduje tyranię i pychę w różnorodnych postaciach. Chociaż w niektórych krajach wolność staje się coraz większą, ideały coraz wyższymi, miliony cieszą się wolnością społeczną i polityczną, uważaną niegdyś za niemożliwą, to jednak serca wielu tęsknią do rozluźnienia misternych więzów, które pomimo ich woli trzymają ich nadal w niewoli.

Potrzeba większej wolności uwidocznia się coraz bardziej, przeto Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, w dziele swym "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) powiada: „Gdy w naszym kraju znoszono afrykańskie niewolnictwo, to praw człowieka broniono tylko w jednej części kraju i to na najniższym poziomie ludzkiego życia; a było to tylko zapowiedzią dalszych kroków ku zniesieniu niewolnictwa na całym świecie i to na wyższych poziomach istnienia w formach bardziej subtelnych i zgubnych" (str. 225, 226).

Wiedza Chrześcijańska głosi, że najzupełniejsza wolność jest naszym wiecznym przyrodzonym prawem. Dzięki tej Wiedzy stale wzrasta ilość ludzi, którzy się radują, że skruszone zostało jarzmo choroby, nienawiści, zawziętości, zmysłowości, alkoholu i tytoniu i że dzięki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej stali się oni pewni swego wyzwolenia z powyższych form zła.

Duchowe nauki Biblii i Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej objawiają, że Bóg jest jedyny, wszechmocny, wszechobecny i wszechwiedzący, a człowiek jest Jego duchowy obraz i podobieństwo. A więc widzimy, że rzeczywisty człowiek ma z przyrodzenia wspólne cechy ze swym boskim Rodzicem, że niewolnictwo, które ciemiężyło ludzkość, uciska ją nadal jedynie wskutek wierzenia, że zło jakoby ma prawo do istnienia i że ma ono moc. Ponadto Wiedza Chrześcijańska czyni jawnym fakt, że rzeczywistymi są tylko idee, które Bóg tworzy. Ludzie przeto stali się pastwą fałszywego wierzenia, a to dlatego, że są niewolnikami materialności. Dziś już rozumienie doskonałości Boga i Jego idei, człowieka, daje możność każdemu zaznać prawdziwej wolności.

Chrystus Jezus, który wskazywał nam drogę, wołając: „Weźmijcie jarzmo moje na się, i uczcie się ode mnie, bom ja cichy i pokornego serca; a znajdziecie odpocznienie dla dusz swoich" (Ew. Mateusza 11:29), wskazywał najprawdziwszą wolność. Jarzmo, o którym Jezus mówił, nie miało materialnej postaci, lecz wskazywało na duchowy stan myśli, która rozpoznaje i odbija Boga, dobro, i w ten sposób zdobywa najwyższą, najwznioślejszą wolność.

Strach najbardziej ujarzmia ludzkość. Jego źródłem jest całkiem fałszywe wierzenie, że jakimś sposobem i gdzieś może być siła większa niż wszechmoc boska, siła, która może wyrządzać nam krzywdy. Czy mógłby strach wytrzymać próbę duchowej rzeczywistości? Gdybyśmy zechcieli wypróbować, czy rzecz, której się boimy, stanowi część dobroczynnego stworzenia Bożego, okazałoby się, że nigdy nic nie może zmienić tego, co rzeczywiste, ani do niego dodać, ani ująć. Duchowe rozpoznanie tego, że strach nie należy do stworzenia Bożego i przeto nie jest rzeczywisty, pozbawia strach wszelkiej podstawy, a to przynosi wolność tym, którzy przed chwilą byli jego ofiarami.

Niech każdy myślący z przekonaniem zastosuje naukowy fakt nierzeczywistości strachu do nieharmonijnego stanu, którego jest ofiarą —chociażby do choroby, ubóstwa, dolegliwości —a pocznie uświadamiać sobie, jak zbawienna jest duchowa prawda, gdy stanie ona na miejscu śmiertelnego błędu.

Kto studiuje Wiedzę Chrześcijańską i stosuje swoje duchowe rozumienie na praktyce zawsze pełen jest wdzięczności za to, iż mógł dowieść kruszącą kajdany skuteczność Prawdy. Wszędzie na szerokim świecie można widzieć radość z powodu uleczania zastarzałych grzechów i rzekomo nieuleczalnych chorób jako skutku pojmowania doskonałości stworzenia Bożego z człowiekiem włącznie i rozpoznania nierzeczywistości tego, czego Bóg nie uczynił.

Podręcznik Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej istotnie jest „kluczem" do Pisma Św.: z świętych Ksiąg wydobywa on prawdę, że Bóg to Umysł, najwyższy a nieskończony, człowiek zaś jest Jego odbicie. Wierzyć w jakąś inną moc jest to być w niewoli tej mocy; wyzwolić się z niej można dopiero wtedy, gdy się zmieni swe myśli, gdy łagodnie umieści się prawdę tam, gdzie pozornie rządziło wierzenie w życie i inteligencję w materii. Taki jest „zakon Ducha żywota, który jest w Chrystusie Jezusie," a który czyni nas wolnymi „od zakonu grzechu i śmierci" (do Rzymian 8:2).

Nie należy przypuszczać, że człowiek może niezwłocznie dopiąć pożądanego usamowolnienia. Im lepsze jest jego rozumienie duchowe, tym szybszy jest jego postęp i tym pewniejsze jego uzdrowienie i oswobodzenie. Nieskończone możliwości prawdziwego przezwyciężenia rozjaśniają się wtedy, gdy się zrozumie, że wolność, „którą nas Chrystus wolnymi uczynił" (do Galatów 5:1), przychodzi od Miłości, Zasady boskiej, Ojca-Matki, że ona jest zawsze pod ręką, aby ochronić, uzdrowić, wyzwolić i ubłogosławić. Im lepiej to pojmujemy, im bardziej świadomie odzwierciedlamy Boga, tym zupełniejszy jest zmysł naszej wolności. Miłość doskonała precz odpędza bojaźń. A to nas poucza doniosłości słów Wskazującego drogę: „Przeto jeśli was Syn wyswobodzi, prawdziwie wolnymi będziecie" (Ew. Jana 8:36).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Chinese Street-Vendor Goes On His Way

BECAUSE Shanghai is probably the noisiest city in the world, the foreign resident is forced to acquire the habit of shutting his ears to the clatter that surrounds him. And so, to him, the cry of the street-vendor mingles with the general babel and passes unnoticed, while to the Chinese these sounds each have their own special meaning.

The "chow" vender, whose chief sale is of rice, announces his presence by beating out a tune on a large wooden gong. Like all vendors, he carries his wares on two large wooden drums, which are suspended from each end of a bamboo pole. In one drum he has a small charcoal fire burning, over which he cooks his rice in a deep wooden vessel; and in the other drum he keeps a small stock of rice bowls, flavorings such as soya bean sauce and fried crickets to make his rice more tasty; Shantung cabbage and bamboo shoots for customers with a few extra coppers to spend, and a dish of freshly cooked pork and chestnuts. The pork, he knows, is too expensive for his ordinary customers; but, should he be stopped by a "rich" office clerk in need of a quick meal, this dish will bring in several cents, where he can only get a few coppers for rice; and, with three coppers to every cent of the Chinese silver dollar, making a living from selling rice alone is hard going.

The cake-man, who sells fried bread, fried batter cakes and rice cakes, uses a small wooden drum to warn people of his approach; and, like the rice-man, he carries his kitchen with him, cooking his cakes in a deep tin of peanut oil over a similar charcoal stove. This type of food is popular amongst the coolie classes, because it is so cheap and appetizing; hence, as the vendor sets out on his daily round, his face is wreathed in smiles, for he knows that his sales will be good.

* * *

IN CHINA, WATER is sold either in shops or from water carts, since the people are too poor to have it laid on in their houses. The distinguishing noise of this vendor comes from the wheel of the cart, which goes squeak-squawk, squeak-squawk as its owner trundles it through the streets.

But other things besides food and water are sold by these street hawkers. The cobbler finds that it pays him to keep his business on the move; and so he sets up shop on the busy pavement, bringing his hammer down on an iron shoe-mould to remind the hustling crowds of his profession. The work is tedious, and his turn-over small, but then his overhead expenses are small too. A bamboo pole, a large drum-shaped box in which to keep his handful of tools, some leather, some felt and a stool to sit on—these few things are all he needs. When they have been paid for, he is satisfied if he can clothe and feed himself and his family out of his small profits.

* * *

THE CANDY-MAN is a great favorite amongst the children, for, in addition to boiled sweets and peanut toffee, he has a stock of tiny little men and animals fashioned in sugar, which ensure his welcome when he walks through the streets beating his brass gong.

The knife and scissors-grinder favors a trumpet when he is abroad, for this he thinks must awaken foreigners and Chinese to the fact that he is at hand; while the toilet goods vendor makes doubly sure of his customers by using a drum and a gong.

But the gayest of all is the vendor who sells flowers. With two deep baskets of color at each end of his bamboo pole, cheerfully he advertises his wares, calling out "flowers, flowers," in both English and Chinese; because he knows that the foreign "missies" are more likely to spend money on his blooms than are his own people.

There are, too, special hawkers, such as the furrier who will peddle for repair work when business is not too brisk, and the travelling barber who is in constant demand. So, surviving the keen competition of the many shops that have opened during the last few years, and unperturbed by slumps and world depressions, the Chinese street-vendor goes on his way, smiling, serene—a law unto himself.

ANNE FARRADAY

To the Towers of San Gimignano

ONE expected extra geniality, in the south. These fields looked welcoming, with their mists of silvery olives and big slopes of the pretty, gray-leaved *pacelli;* wild flowers leaned at us with cordial faces . . . everything—vineyards, olives, cultivation, flowers, sweeping on and up as if to a culmination of golden-brown walls and towers.

We swept with it. There they were, our *belle torri,* against an Italian sky. Very Italian today, the richest soft blue; and the afternoon sun, though high, was still afternoon enough to make brilliant edges and shadows. The road whirled, showing us towers one minute and just sky the next. . . . Walls growing nearer, more articulate, brighter, more real; *torri* also articulate, taller and grimmer, defying heaven (almost above our heads now) with square-topped invincibility. Very plain, the towers of San Gimignano; scarcely a battlement on them; serviceable, desperate, stark towers—thirteen of them left, out of a medieval seventy-six.

But thirteen towers of every height and size, above a conspicuous wall like this of San Gimignano, have their effect. . . .

"Grand, isn't it?" said a voice beside me; and just then the towers whirled out of sight.

"But the flowers, Babs," I said, leaning out. "That iris!"

For a streak of it, blue and white, climbed the hillside. Other flowers, poppies, *bottone d'oro*—gold buttons, as Italy calls her buttercups—decorated the roadside or lighted the mild shadow of the olive groves; tall vigorous anemones, like the Swiss ones, grew in coves by themselves or purpled whole hilltops. Such glowing purple, it was; almost as prevalent, in its field-scattered way, as tulip-colors had been in London. London in March is solid tulips. Basketfuls held up at your windows, street-corners massed with their brightness, Piccadilly Circus alight with them; tulip-leaves turning yellow on your mantel-piece, tulips being too high-headed for the dinner-table . . .

And now we were impatient for towers. Round a bank Nicolette swirled us, up a steep bit and to a level space—a little park; across it were San Gimignano's walls, basking in the sun.

Dreamy, unreal walls, so eloquent of another day; looming above tree-tops, hiding the town behind them. But a gate was in them, with a black donkey and his cart coming through; a load of very actual branches in the cart. A girl and an old woman were filling copper pots from a dripping pump by the parapet; beyond them stretched the lovely Val d'Elsa: pink towns, the blue of the Apennines.—From "Sunshine and Dust," by ANN BOSWORTH GREENE. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Shepherding the Dog Pack

HE WAS a magnificent St. Bernard dog, and his name was Jack. For more than a month he had been en route, and during that time, in various styles of conveyances, he had travelled over three thousand miles. . . .

Quite fairly, Jack was a privileged character among the dogs, for he and Cuffy always slept close to me in the camp, on the outside of my robes. When the men began harnessing up their trains, it was soon seen which dogs were missing. An honest effort was generally made by the men to capture them, before they would appeal to me for Jack to come to their help. When, however, it was seen that some were still undiscovered, Jack was speedily set to work. All I had to do was to show him one of the empty collars, and to tell him to go and find the dog that had the head that ought to be in it. One good smell at it was all that he required, and then he was off with a rush. Round and round the camp he would go, until he struck the trail of the dog for which he was searching. When this was found a joyous bark gave us the news that he was on the right scent, and it would not be long before the truant dog would be driven into the camp. Jack was given a few minutes to rest, during which he was well praised for his success. Then another empty collar was shown him and again he was off.—From "My Dogs in the Northland," by EGERTON R. YOUNG. (New York: Revell.)

From a Country Window

THE waters of the pond remain
Tight-lipped and chill,
Companioned by a dour sky
And crusty hill.

But skaters pirouette and shout
With gaiety,
Unmoved by any threat of such
Solemnity!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

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Tobin Is Keen To Rid City Of Bad Property

Mayor Finds Boston Is Loaded With $3,000,000 in Slums

Came in Depression

Houses and Land Taken on Foreclosures Are Drug on the Market

The Real Estate Week

A thoughtful Mayor Maurice J. Tobin thumbed Boston's real estate records today to find more than 1500 parcels of foreclosed properties left on the city's hands by the depression for an assessed valuation of $3,000,000 . . . then thumped his long mahogany desk with the avowed intention of unburdening the city of one of the most perplexing economic problems in its history.

"But how," the wiseacres of City Hall want to know, "can the city divest itself of all this unimproved property, the great bulk of which lies in slum districts which private capital so carefully avoids?" In answering this question, the Mayor may be led to repeat his ejaculation heard in connection with the city budget, "I had no idea what I was getting into."

Perhaps the firmness of resolve brought into office by the new Mayor may prove the essential quality needed to solve this distracting problem in real estate which involves the city in the real estate business as a full-fledged landlord of practically idle domains. Pledged to the task of balancing the city budget, the Tobin Administration takes cognizance of the fact that only 89 sales of foreclosed properties have been made by the city since it started out to help the banks a few years ago by taking over tax titles upon which property owners could not keep up their payments.

City Holds the Bag

The idea was that given a little more time the property owners could pay something at least upon their homes or land, thus preventing foreclosures. That worked out well for some property owners. But for more than 1500 to date, the city's help merely postponed the day of reckoning. And instead of the banks, the city is left "holding the bag."

Emanating from the bag at this time is one of the outstanding challenges to lower tax rates in Boston as well as the most disturbing note heard in real estate circles for a long time. For if the city dumps these properties upon the market, real estate values are liable to be depressed. There is slight danger of this happening, however, since markets for these slum properties are difficult to find with the expectation that they should be taken over gradually rather than unloaded on the market all at once.

About 90 per cent of the delinquent tax properties constitute vacant land, according to a survey by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau. Buildings have been demolished, as a rule, because of their delapidated condition. Anyone buying the properties, does so with the purpose of building.

Little Realized on Sales

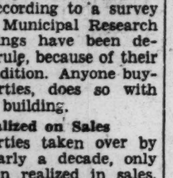
Of all properties taken over by the city in nearly a decade, only $24,000 has been realized in sales. Of the 89 sales reported by the City Council, only 38 buyers have actually paid their money. The remaining 51, according to authoritative sources, have not been and may never be carried through to the "collection" point.

The initial blow planned by Mayor Tobin against slow moving real estate sales is a legal one aimed to remove from the City Council the power to approve the sales of delinquent properties. The Council has been charged with voting against such sales because new buildings would cut into the business of influential property owners now operating in the slum districts.

This is but part of the dilemma faced by the Tobin Administration. During the next few years, tax delinquent properties amounting to many more millions of dollars in assessed valuations are expected to fall into the reluctant hands of the city. So, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau takes up the popular appeal: "Why not turn some of

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Weather



Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold tonight and early Saturday morning; lowest temperature tonight 10 degrees to 14 degrees; increasing cloudiness with rising temperature Saturday, probably with light snow in late afternoon; colder by Sunday; moderate north and northeasterly winds, shifting to southerly and increasing.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cold in south and increasing cloudiness with rising temperature in the north portion tonight. Saturday cloudy with rising temperature. Light snow Saturday afternoon and night. Colder Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight. Saturday cloudy with rising temperature followed by light snow late Saturday afternoon or night. Colder Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest or north winds becoming southerly and increasing Saturday, and fair weather tonight becoming overcast Saturday light snow Saturday night.

Official Temperatures

Boston	10	10	Minneapolis	8	-2
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans	34	34
Chicago	6	4	New York	16	14
Denver	40	30	Norfolk	22	22
Helena	26	26	Philadelphia	18	16
Jacksonville	28	26	St. Louis	14	12
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	46	44	Washington	18	18

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Jan. 28.
B—Minimum, Jan. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:31 p. m.; height 7.9 feet.
Saturday, 9:43 a. m. height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:21 p. m.

Tobin Appoints Motley To Boston Street Board

In Boston Today

Motley Placed On Street Board

William A. Motley, of Jamaica Plain, a prominent campaign worker for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in the November election, today was appointed by the Mayor to the Board of Street Commissioners, and sworn into office.

Mr. Motley replaces Farris S. Malouf, chairman of the board, who resigned after holding the office seven months. The board elects its own chairman, but it is expected that Mr. Motley will replace Mr. Malouf in that capacity. Salary of

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

Little Comfort Offered Skiers

Bringing little cheer to skiers who have been scanning the skies for a sign of snow, the Weather Man today announced fair and continued cold weather for tonight with a low reading of 8 to 12 degrees.

Saturday, according to the forecast, will be fair in the early part of the day, followed by cloudy and warmer weather and moderate northerly and variable winds. Snow is not on the local horizon, and an ice crust, the Weather Bureau reported, may be expected on most trails and slopes.

Nine degrees above at 8 a. m. was the low reading for the last 24 hours. Deerfield, Vt., reported an official of 12 degrees below. Doucet, Canada, reported 46 degrees below.

Baker Dispute Put Up to Colby

Gov. Charles F. Hurley was asked yesterday, in a telegram from the American Federation of Labor, to invite Chester Colby, head of the National Association of Manufacturers, and an official of the General Foods Company, to confer with workers of the Walter Baker Chocolate Company, (a subsidiary of General Foods) in an effort to settle a contract dispute.

During three months of negotiations, the telegram stated, the management of the Baker company has refused to accept arbitration machinery set up by the state. Mr. Colby, the telegram continued, "has publicly called upon the Government to sit down with business and labor to work out an economic formula for industrial co-operation. It seems fitting to us that in the management of his own business Mr. Colby adhere to this wise American policy."

Board to Study Commuter Lines

Proposals to unburden the railroads of unprofitable, short-haul, commuter lines in Greater Boston, through the extension of the Boston Elevated Railway over railroad rights-of-way, today resulted in the appointment by Gov. Charles F. Hurley of a three-member commission to give this problem adequate study.

The commission entrusted with solving these problems so deeply disturbing to local railroad stockholders are J. B. Sulivan of the Public Utilities Commission, chairman; Elizabeth Herlihy, Chairman of the State Planning Board, and William P. Husband, Bank Commissioner. Mr. Sullivan immediately announced that he would turn the rapid transit problem over to Ar-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Bill Aims to Keep Youths in School

Employment of minors under 16 years of age in industrial, mercantile and business establishments during school hours would be prohibited in Massachusetts under legislation proposed today by the special recess Commission on Education in its report to the General Court.

The bars against such employment would be raised through refusing industrial, mercantile and business work certificates to minors under 16 years of age. The present law provides that minors between 14 and 16 years may leave school to work, provided they obtain work certificates under various conditions.

"During our investigation of this matter," the commission reported, "it has been brought clearly to our minds that the principal abuses of the provisions for exemptions to the compulsory school attendance law have occurred in substantially every instance in the manufacturing, mercantile and general business areas of the state.

"It is in these areas that most of the employment certificates for profitable employment at home are granted. In these establishments, and in home work for profit, it was found that the sweatshop type of work conditions, so called, is most prevalent, much to the general harm of the individual child."

While the Commission said its attack was not directed against employers in general, "there are just enough of these thoughtless employers in various parts of the state to make this problem important."

It has been estimated that approximately 9,000 children between the ages of 14 and 16 years were given work permits last year.

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1938, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 208 Beacon Street, Boston
Edwin C. Johnson, 43 Carver Road, Newton Highlands
Torrance Parker, chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston
Guy C. Larcom, treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given, may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom. This appeal is entirely distinct from the appeal recently made for contributions to the Unemployment Relief Fund of The Mother Church.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wide Scope of Activities

Between Jan. 24 and Feb. 8, 109 social and welfare agencies serving the metropolitan community of Greater Boston will participate in the 1938 Community Fund Campaign to raise more than $4,500,000 for their operating and maintenance needs during 1938.

These agencies, which include 18 neighborhood and settlement houses, 27 organizations having primarily to do with the protection, care and guidance of children and youth, and 36 units which aid, and improve the situation of, those in need and give general community service, are members of a charitable corporation, Community Federation of Boston, of which Charles Francis Adams is president. Leverett Saltonstall is general chairman of its 1938 appeal.

Aid Given Without Discrimination

These agencies make no distinction as to race or creed: they give service free, or at less than cost, to all who come under their friendly ministrations. Last year 111,751 persons were helped by the family service and relief agencies of the Federation; 17,435 were enrolled in clubs, classes and special interest groups conducted in its settlement houses; 64,567 adolescents shared in the benefits of its youth agencies; and 13,190 children were given special care, protection and guidance. During 1937 some 300,000 men, women, and children received direct service free or at less than cost from Federation agencies.

Most of the Federation agencies are located in Boston proper. But the service which they render radiates throughout the entire metropolitan area. More than 20 per cent of all the work which the Federation agencies do is for the direct benefit of persons who reside in the 43 cities and towns surrounding Boston, and all of the work helps to make this whole territory a more wholesome and prosperous place in which to live.

Serves Large Population Area

Greater Boston is one of the largest population centers of America. Within a radius of 15 miles of the State House live 2,000,000 people. In Boston itself is one of the most thickly populated areas in the nation. Wherever such density of population exists, there also exists a great need for the improvement of social conditions and the furnishing of opportunity for better living.

The best way in which to meet this need is to keep in the fullest, most effective operation the social and charitable agencies located in the heart of the population center. These agencies, by providing friendly and understanding help for the underprivileged, tend to stabilize society.

The continued maintenance of the 109 Federation agencies is a matter of intimate concern to all persons who live and work in this community and whose property lies and whose families reside in Greater Boston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE COMMITTEE

Mills in Drive On U.S.-British Tariff Changes

Action at Lawrence Seeks to Rouse New England on Textile Threat

Full Propaganda

Advertising, Radiocasts and Meetings to Point Flaws in Hull's Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 28—A vast propaganda campaign aimed at defeat of the proposed Anglo-American reciprocal trade agreement was launched here today by several textile mills, including the American Woolen Company, largest of its kind.

The firms have enlisted the aid of Mayor Griffin, former Mayor Kane and leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization in a vigorous drive to arouse opposition throughout the East to the proposed reciprocal pact.

Program of Advertising

The treaty is designed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull to promote trade and understanding between the United States and Great Britain, but the textile firms believe it will result in British competition for their products.

A committee of seven was named yesterday to arrange a program of advertising, radio talks, and public addresses in an effort to make New Englanders feel that, despite the benefits that Secretary Hulls says will accrue to the Nation as a whole from the proposed agreement, this section will suffer.

The committee was appointed at a meeting of a "steering committee" named by Mayor Kane, and which was addressed by Walter M. Lamont, manager of the Wood mill of the American Woolen Company. Mr. Lamont said the "interest of individuals all over the industrial East must be aroused to the danger. We must plant the seed, and that seed will grow."

Named to the new committee were Mr. Lamont, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Kane, Joseph A. Salerno, sub-regional director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O.; John J. O'Rourke, Secretary of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, and the Chairmen of the Boards of Selectmen of three adjoining mill towns, Andover, Methuen and North Andover.

Weekly Radio Programs

One of the suggestions laid before the committee was for weekly radio programs over stations in Lawrence, Lowell, Manchester and Portsmouth, N. H. During these programs, the textile mills would ask sympathetic citizens to send letters of protest to Washington.

Mr. Kane, who is an attorney, urged the group to call on Governor Hurley to enlist the aid of governors of other states from Maine to Virginia in presenting evidence of the serious depression now engulfing cotton, woolen and worsted mills at public hearings in Washington on the proposed reciprocal agreement commencing March 14.

Mayor Griffin reported he had called on Governor Hurley and obtained the latter's assurance of support. He said Gov. Francis P. Murphy, in private life a manufacturer of shoes, had written his willingness to speak on the radio against the Anglo-American treaty.

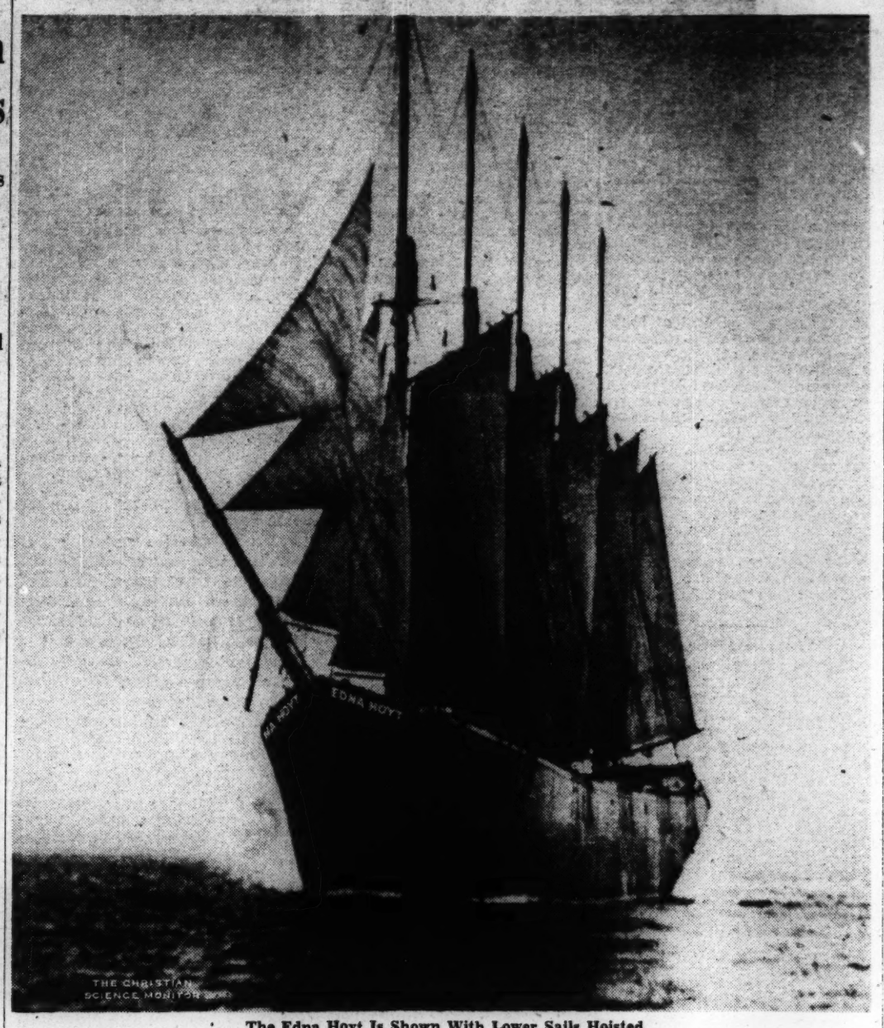
Pawtuxet River Craft Frozen In

Although oil tankers and coal barges were able to smash their way through three inches of ice which formed last night on Chelsea Creek and other tributaries to Boston Harbor, vessels in the Pawtuxet River at Pawtucket, R. I., were not so fortunate.

The Coast Guard headquarters at Boston received a call for assistance today from Pawtucker, and the patrol boat Faunce, stationed at Woods Hole, was ordered to proceed at once to release tugs and barges frozen in the river there.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

One of the Last of the Five-Masters



The Edna Hoyt Is Shown With Lower Sails Hoisted

Skiers Face Test On Icy Trails Of Northland Hills

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INTERVALE, N. H., Jan. 28—That chorused moan of the ski clan over bare fields and grassy slopes down around Boston during the deluge Tuesday—erroneously reported as thunder—found no echo here in the northern hills.

Snow conditions are far from their best—hard packed and icy, and only for experienced skiers—but the week-end trains of the B. & M. are scheduled out of Boston tomorrow and no cancellations are at hand on carnivals to be held at Woodsville, Alton, Tilton and Hillsboro, N. H.

John Carleton of Manchester, N. H., former Olympic skier and authority on every angle of the sport, has set the control course here from the Maple Villa Trail to the bottom of the 1700-foot slope for the U. S. E. A. S. S. sanctioned slalom to be run Sunday afternoon by the Eastern Slope Ski Club. Chester A. Emerson, chairman of the race committee, expects a fast course and something new in records from the large field entered.

Variations in Slope

The wide variations of the 15-acre hill led to its being chosen for the slalom. Averaging 19 degrees in steepness, with pitches up to 31 degrees, it permits nearly every conceivable combination of flags. The Maple Villa Trail at the top permits an indefinite extension of the course. An overhead cable tramway will enable spectators to reach vantage points for observing the race.

The slalom will be run in the afternoon, following the morning cross-country race over at Jackson. The earlier race, covering eight miles of rolling hills and high pastures, will encircle part of the bowl of hills that enclose Jackson village and Carter Notch valley. The start and finish will be close to the village, for

Famous Old 'Five-Sticker' Ends Career in Foreign Port

". . . Thus times do shift; each thing his turn does hold
New things succeed as former things grow old."
—Herrick

News was received in Boston today that the five-masted sailing vessel Edna G. Hoyt, believed to be the last ship of its kind on the seas and held in affection by many Bostonians because of its link with the tradition-mellowed past, probably never will be seen in this, its home port again. The vessel, it was disclosed by her owner, Capt. Harold G. Foss of the Boston firm of Foss & Crabtree, arrived recently at Lisbon, Portugal, so badly damaged by wind and sea that it was ordered sold.

The Hoyt left Boston last August for a 30-day trip across the Atlantic. After pausing at Halifax to load lumber, Capt. George H. Hopkins trimmed sail for Belfast, Ireland, where he discharged his cargo and sailed for Cardiff, Wales, to load coal for Venezuela. On the trip out from Cardiff heavy seas were encountered and after nearly three weeks of battering the Hoyt put into Lisbon late in November leaking badly.

Examination disclosed a seriously arched hull and the 'tween decks collapsed. Cost of repairs being too high for economic return, the Boston owner ordered the ship sold. Presumably, if a buyer is not found, the Hoyt will eventually be scrapped in Lisbon. Captain Hopkins is now returning to the United States aboard the Steamer Excello, bringing his logbook, which doubtless contains an interesting record of America's last five-sticker. Captain Hopkins is expected in Boston early next week.

The Hoyt was far from being a new boat. It was built in Thomaston, Maine, by Dunn and Elliot just after the war time boom, a time when it was hard to get the seasoned wood needed for a stout sailing ship. The vessel was in the coastwise trade for most of its years, carrying potatoes or barrel shooks from Maine to the West Indies and back with molasses or fertilizer from Barbados or lumber from Florida.

There was little change from this routine until last summer. The lean years tightened up competition and

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

'Flying Yankee' Halts to Pay Debt to Boy

KENNEBUNK, Maine, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Boston and Maine's fast streamliner, "Flying Yankee," halted its schedule non-stop run here yesterday to pay a debt to a 15-year-old boy.

While passengers waved from train windows, Engineman Ernest H. Dow of Biddeford leaned from his cab to present a pair of shiny, new skis to Lawrence Nedeau, whose only comment at the moment was "Gosh."

Two weeks ago, while skiing, the boy saw flames at the base of the railroad's 50,000-gallon water tank here.

Droping the skis, he rushed off to call the Fire Department. The blaze was quenched, but a hurrying piece of fire appartus ran over the skis.

A railroad investigator, who recommended a new pair, set the "party" scene. At the station yesterday, called on the pretext that he must sign a fire report, wide-eyed young Nedeau received the gift with a letter of appreciation from the President of the road.

"Gee, they're swell," he told admiring schoolmates later. Now he's waiting for the weatherman to bring on good skiing conditions.

C.I.O. Factions In New Bedford Split on Cuts

T.W.O.C. Blames Textile Council for Accepting Wage Reduction

Say Union Ignored

Wage Committee Declares It Acted for Best Interests of All Concerned

Two large and powerful factions of the Committee for Industrial Organization reached an open break today over a 12½ per cent wage cut urged by New Bedford, Mass., textile manufacturers for their 19,000 employees.

The split came a few days after the Textile Council of New Bedford, comprising eight craft unions of the old United Textile Workers of America, now absorbed into the C. I. O., accepted the wage reduction "as the only alternative to unemployment."

Calling a mass meeting of protest for tomorrow at the Bristol Arena, the New England office of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. distributed pamphlets among New Bedford workers accusing the wage committee of the Textile Council of having "agreed secretly" with the manufacturers to accept the cuts.

"In any well run, honestly conduted union, the rank and file members are always given the chance to consider and vote on such important questions as wages," said the T. W. O. C. pamphlet. "If wage cuts were necessary, why were they (the other unions' committee) afraid to face the people and tell them about it?"

Other Cities Follow Suit

The controversy came as textile manufacturers in Fall River, Mass., and other cities were demanding similar wage cuts and President Roosevelt at conferences with business men in Washington was asking that wage rates be maintained at present levels. Similar opposition to wage cuts has come from John L. Lewis, national chairman of the C. I. O.

The Wage Committee last Wednesday explained its action in agreeing to a 12½ per cent cut by saying it was better for the 4000, who are working, to accept less pay than it would be for them to strike and allow some of the 15,000 unemployed to be used as scabs in their places.

This group cited wage cuts already made in half a dozen New England mills—some of which the T. W. O. C. later said had not been made.

Claim Pledge Violated

Today, a statement censuring the Committee's action "giving away the rights of the New Bedford workers without their sanction" was issued by Emil Rieve, acting national chairman of the T. W. O. C., in whose offices also are the national headquarters of the absorbed United Textile Workers, and Hyman Blumberg, New England director of the T. W. O. C.

In addition, Valery Burati, publicity director for the T. W. O. C., charged that officers of two of the craft unions, which had given up their charters to the U. T. W. A. and taken out new charters directly from the T. W. O. C., had violated a pledge to consult with the T. W. O. C. before any wage cut went into effect.

He also said that the T. W. O. C.'s policy of "hands off" regarding the mills organized only by the craft unions would now be "re-established" in conferences at national headquarters in New York.

Quinn Rules Track Revenue Be Used to Reduce R. I. Debt

Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28—The State Government will depend chiefly on a State income tax, not on horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering, as the major source of revenue to meet expenses in the coming fiscal year, Gov. Robert E. Quinn announced this week.

Any revenue the State derives from the Narragansett Race Track in the 1938-39 fiscal year, the Governor declared, should be used to reduce the State debt.

This was the first time Governor Quinn had stated publicly his views on the proper use of race track revenue. His recommendation was in line with the suggestion made several months ago by Dr. Zenas W. Bliss, of Brown University, who argued that racing revenue should not be counted upon as a regular and customary source of revenue as it has been since the track was opened in 1934. Dr. Bliss intimated that legalized wagering was a doubtful proposition at best and declared revenue derived from this source should not be used for any purpose other than reducing the debt.

$1,000,000 Income

For the past three years Rhode Island has received an average of more than $1,000,000 annually from the race track. The future of racing in the State is in doubt as a result of the dispute last autumn during which National Guard troops were called out to close the track and prevent the scheduled fall meeting.

Governor Quinn suggested that if the racing program is continued, the number of racing days a year probably could be reduced from 70 to 60 and that the State's share of wagers could be increased. Under the system operating since 1934, 10 per cent has been deducted from the betting total at the track. The State received 3½ per cent of this with the balance going to the track management. Governor Quinn suggests the State's share be increased to 4 per cent.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLiagre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"Julius Caesar," Shakespeare's tragedy, produced by the New York Mercury Theater. Orson Welles, director. 8:45. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:45.

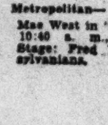
Wilbur—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Produced by Jed Harris. Featuring Frank Craven. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

Boston—
"Change of Heart," starring Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 11:40 a. m.; 2:15, 4:50, 7:25, 10. Also "The Shadow," with Rita Hayworth and Charles Quigley. 10:30 a. m.; 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:45.

University—
"Stage Door," with Katharine Hepburn. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Big Town Girl," with Claire Trevor. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—



Sonja Henie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing." 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:37, 5:15, 7:56, 10:40. Stage: Benny Fields. The Hartmans.

Metropolitan—
Mae West in "Every Day's a Holiday." 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Love Is a Headache," with Franchot Tone and Gladys George. Fenway: 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 10:40 a. m.; 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:30. Also Bulldog Drummond's Revenge," with John Howard and Louise Campbell. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9. Paramount: 9:30 a. m.; 12:15, 2:55, 5:40, 8:20.

Tremont—
"Mr. Dodd Takes the Air," with K. Baker and Jane Wyman. 10:05 a. m.; 1:20, 4:50, 8:15. Also "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," featuring Norma Shearer and Charles Laughton. 8:45, 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:15, 10.

Uptown—
"True Confession," with John Barrymore, Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and Una Merkel. 3:10, 6:40, 10. Also "Hitting a New High," with Lily Pons, Jack Oakie, Edward Everett Horton and Eric Blore. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Hub—
Robert Taylor and Irene Dunne in "Magnificent Obsession." 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:30. "San Quentin," with Pat O'Brien. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 9:05. Also "Latest March of Time."

South Station Theater—
"Latest March of Time," Color Musical with Sybil Jason. "Fight to Live," Lennie Hayton and His Orchestra, "Skiing in the Alps." "Unreal Newsreel," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery." 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Ski Chase." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Love and Hisses" with Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie and Simone Simon. Scollay: 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7, 9:50. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Expensive Husbands," featuring Beverley Roberts. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:15, 5:50, 8:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"52nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Pat Paterson and Zasu Pitts. 3:40, 6:50, 10. "She Married an Artist," with John Boles and Helen Westley. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "March of Time." 3:20, 6:35, 9:35.

Exeter—
Annabella and Henry Fonda in "Wings of the Morning." 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "Counsel for Crime," with Otto Kruger and Jacqueline Wells. 3:45, 6:35, 9:25.

State and Orpheum—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall and Mary Astor. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan, Florence Rice and John Beal. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Ruby Keeler, Lee Dixon in "Ready, Willing and Able." 1:35, 4:25, 7:15. Also "Last Patrol," with Victor McLaglen. 12:10, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Music

Trinity Court (Munroe Hall)—
Second Calvstra lecture-recital postponed until Feb. 11.

Radio Programs—Page Ten

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Dance

Majestic Theater—
Mordkin Ballet presents "La Fille Mal Gardee" and "The Goldfish." Matinee tomorrow 2:30.

President's Birthday Ball—
Dancing, Big Apple Contest, Cadet Drills. Boston Garden. 7.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
A Burton Holmes lecture on "Picturesque Germany." 2:30.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Senior Nature Sketch Club and the Mineral Club, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 10.

Carnegie Tech Clan—

Dinner and movies at the Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street. 6.

Spanish Teachers' League—
Mid-winter meeting; speakers; music. Hotel Brunswick. 12:30.

Majestic Theater—
Mordkin Ballet presents "Giselle" and "The Goldfish." 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Italian Paintings by Mrs. Sayward, 11 and Ancient and Modern Glass by Mrs. Tanner at 3, Huntington Avenue.

Gardner Museum—
Guidance and lecture tour. Fenway Court. 11.

Boston Public Library—
Current exhibition of Advertising Layout Work by W. A. Dwiggins. Treasure Room. Dartmouth Street.

Museum of Natural History—
Current exhibition of New England's Fossil Fishes. Berkeley at Boylston Street.

World Youth Program—
Motion pictures of child life in France and Turkey by Carolyn Smiley. Hotel Brunswick. 11.

Mordkin Ballet Makes Boston Bow

Mikhail Mordkin, Pavlova's famous dancing partner, presented his recently formed touring ballet company at the Majestic Theater last night in two long ballets—"Giselle" of the Romantic Age and "The Goldfish" of ancient though ageless folklore—both choregraphed and directed by Mr. Mordkin.

"The Goldfish," first produced in New York last season, redeemed somewhat the unfortunate impression made by the earlier ballet—a wan "Giselle" indeed, unillumined by the technical coruscations which alone can make it endurable. Whatever it was like in its heyday, as presented last night it seemed old-fashioned, with its stock gestures of grief, surprise and other regimented emotions, and dull. Not even Sergei Soudeikine's dress and décor imbued it with a semblance of glamour, for the mauve backdrop of the first act was spotted and the costumes throughout were unimaginatively conventional. The dancing of the corps de ballet was inept. For example, no two of the ballerinas did a ronde de jambe en l'air alike and they and the orchestra seemed continually at odds.

"The Goldfish" was a brighter matter. Here Soudeikine, in the vein of the witty Chauve-Souris which his work once adorned, aids with rich color and fantastic design the balletic story telling. A garnet moon casts a chrome yellow moonpath on

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The Arts in Boston

a blue-and-green sea. The fisherman's hut is neatly convertible, first into a pretty cottage and later (with the help of a lowered curtain) into a gaudy portable palace, as the fisherman's insatiable wife obtains through him successively the granting of the three wishes promised him by the charming, conversational goldfish whose life he saved.

Next to the settings and elaborate costumes (long skirts help to conceal technical deficiencies) for saving grace, was the aristocratic carriage and clean-cut line of Leon Varkas (in both ballets), the best dancer the company brought to light last night. His crisp entrechats and high sustained leaps, his consistent style, restored one's faith in the art of ballet. Karen Conrad and Katharine Sergava served also to hold up the ballet's head.

There was a good deal of lively dancing in the Russian manner, without, however, any of the more spectacular feats. And there were a good many sloppy fouettés, not in place when they were meant to be. Mr. Mordkin mimed the fisherman quite predictably.

A fairly large orchestra, composed of Boston musicians, clustered round the company's own nucleus, was meekly led by the Russian-trained musician, Mois Zlatin.

With all respect for Mr. Mordkin's illustrious career, not in this way will he recapture former glories. Not until he assembles a company worthier of his reputed mettle.

M. L.

Theodate Johnson

Theodate Johnson, soprano, sang songs by Sibelius at Steinert Hall last evening. The good-sized and obviously interested audience present included, no doubt, representatives of the American Sibelius Society, which sponsored this concert. It was a very pleasant evening. It had promised a monotony which did not materialize. There is, it is true, no immense range of emotion, no great variety of means, no grandiose tonal or formal pretension, in these songs. Many of them, most of them, indeed, seem mere miniatures, distillations of a single mood, nostalgic or idyllic, or, against a background of crystalline, immeasurable distance, a darkly tragic thought.

But with what precision and completeness, with what economy the thing is achieved! And with what acuteness of perception that the instruments at Sibelius's disposal are the voice and the piano, instruments whose idiosyncrasies at varying pitch and intensity are as worthy of study as are those of the instruments of the orchestra. The impressive distance between the high-pitched voice and the deep, muttering piano, in the song "On a Balcony by the Sea," was an example of an effect as gripping and as well achieved as anything the symphonies can offer, and with no over-obvious effort.

The idyllic and nostalgic impressionism of "The Silent Town," of "Norden," of "Dold Forening," the austerity of "Hunden's Wege," the slightly splenetic waltz of "I Systrar, I Bröder," to mention only a few of the songs by name, offered a delicate variety of mood that sustained the hearer's attention more thoroughly than does many a list more obviously contrasted. Throughout, however, there was the unifying force of a recognizable accent. And, perhaps more important still, there was a constant lyricism—the folk song bent gently toward surprising and eloquent fulfillment.

Miss Johnson dealt simply, intelligently, eloquently with these songs. Her voice is ample and often of a brilliant timbre well suited to her purpose. She sometimes forced it, towards the heights or in crescendo; its pitch might waver almost imperceptibly; yet these imperfections did not too long hold the attention. Her recital was an achievement worthy of praise.

S. S.

The Civic Symphony Orchestra

Last night in Jordan Hall, the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner conducting, gave a concert, with Leo Litwin, pianist, as soloist. The program: Mozart, Overture, "The Abduction from the Seraglio;" Hadley, Angelus from Symphony No. 3; Chabrier, Marche Joyeuse; Rubinstein, Pianoforte Concerto in D minor; Lawrence Powell, "The County Fair," (first time in Boston); Wagner, Overture to "Rienzi."

The program book recalled the policy of including at least one American work in each program. Mr. Powell is an Englishman, now resident in Little Rock, Ark., and his opus is intended to depict such episodes at a typical fair as "The Merry-Go-Round," "Roller Coaster," "Horse Race." Other sub-titles might have been just as descriptive of the music, with possibly the exception of the final episode, labeled "Katzenjammer," in which the din was considerable and the confusion of a disordered household was rather neatly portrayed. The orchestra labored faithfully, but the work is of too slight value to warrant the amount of work necessary for its performance.

Mr. Litwin gave an excellent performance of the Rubinstein concerto, although the work itself is hardly of sufficient interest, these days, to be worthy very serious consideration, especially by a pianist of Mr. Litwin's ability. The audience applauded the pianist long and heartily.

The most satisfying item in performance by the orchestra was that of "Rienzi." Though its measures were technically somewhat beyond the reach of the players, the general effect was good and the audience received the piece with enthusiasm.

G. M. S.

"Happy Landing"

"Happy Landing" week began yesterday at the Keith Memorial Theater. Sonja Henie landed squarely and gracefully upon the ice in some of those unbelievable leaps to provide the chief thrills of the screen attraction, and Benny Fields and the dancing Hartmans landed on the stage to deliver their respective brands of entertainment.

The first in the series of landings, is not exactly three-point. It occurs when Cesar Romero, as an irresponsible band leader who philanders, and Don Ameche, his manager, get off their course in a trans-Atlantic flight and come down near a small Norwegian village. This enables Mr. Romero to become romantically entangled with Miss Henie. Unaware of the consequences, he dances with her twice, which, it appears, is an old Norwegian way of saying, "Will you marry me?" Much more important, it gets Miss Henie on to the screen and on to the ice, to everyone's satisfaction.

When Mr. Romero flies away the skater saves up her kroner and eventually follows him to America. Here, she becomes a skating star and eventually cottons to Mr. Ameche. There are three ice ballets and you may be sure that Miss Henie is right in the midst of all of them. "Happy Landing" it is, and very aptly entitled, too.

Fred Waring's Band

The years may come and go but a Fred Waring show is always a Fred Waring show—in other words, up at the top of its field. Mr. Waring's new-old offering, which opened yesterday at the Metropolitan Theater, is no departure from his usual standards.

The screen is occupied this week by Mae West's latest film, "Every Day's a Holiday." With the customary innuendo Miss West plays a confidence woman of the Nineties who masquerades as a French music hall star. Edmund Lowe, Charles Butterworth, Walter Catlett, Charles Winninger, Herman Bing, Lloyd Nolan, George Rector and Louis Armstrong assist.

"Love Is a Headache"

"Love Is a Headache," at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters this week, is a fumble in left field with nobody recovering the ball. We rather suspect the fumble occurred somewhere between the five script writers and the director, Richard Thorpe. It is about an actress whose adoption of two orphans is fought by a columnist who thinks she is just doing it for publicity.

Gladys George, Franchot Tone, Ted Healy, Mickey Rooney, Frank Jenks and Virginia Weidler stroke manfully in a choppy sea of plot.

Most of the high jinks of "Bulldog Drummond's Revenge," the companion film, take place on a boat crossing the Channel from England to France with John Barrymore, John Howard, Louise Campbell, Reginald Denny and E. E. Clive. It is preposterous but fairly entertaining.

"Change of Heart"

After the first five minutes of "Change of Heart," on half of the Keith Boston's new program, we expected just another routine triangle comedy drama about a rich but bad-tempered advertising executive, his golf-playing wife and a playboy. That was what we got—with Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen, Lyle Talbot and Delmar Watson.

The other half of the program is provided by "The Shadow," a circus mystery melodrama, with Ritay Hayworth, Charles Quigley and Marc Lawrence.

J. D. B.

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Decentralization and Peace Urged as Role for America

America's rôle in the New Era, if properly played, announced Bruce C. Hopper, before the Massachusetts League of Women Voters yesterday, would set the fashion in world politics. He is Associate Professor of the Department of Government at Harvard University and gave the final address at the three-day Foreign Affairs School of Politics, held at Radcliffe College.

Pleading for decentralization, he described the ideal state as one composed of individuals, not institutions, free and secure and "wearing the badge of small property."

Five types of centralization, he said, threatened the world today; centralization of population, resulting in a citified people; centralization of ownership such as produced the fall of the Roman Republic; centralization of government which he declared to be the root evil threatening to destroy democracy; and centralization of control by which a foreign diplomat, at the end of a long-distance telephone, with a bag packed ready for sudden recall, became a "glorified bell boy" rather than a statesman, in the old sense of that word.

Centralization and War

After many years of studying conditions in Soviet Russia, he added, he believed centralization led to economic planning, and that in turn to militarization, which meant a war system and war. Hope for decentralization he saw, however, in the possible second industrial revolution that now may be taking place, based on electricity and aluminum rather than on coal and iron, as was the first such revolution.

Electricity, he pointed out, could be used for larger and for smaller units, for driving a powerful machine or a hair-curler, without impairing its efficiency. The trend was away from the big plant required when the fuel was coal. It was away from big cities built by railroads, airplanes and automobiles having pointed the way to the country, enabling business men to move away from the city. Natural science, enabling perishable products to be converted into non-perishable by-products, had ushered the world into a cellophane and cellulose age, he said. "The problem remains, however," he warned, "for man to live up to his science, to be equal to his technique."

Status of Individual

The question of centralization or decentralization, he stated, must be worked out in terms of individual life, with the realization that centralization subordinated the individual to the state, whereas decentralization allowed him to develop his identity. "History," he continued, "does not record any instance where individuals were freed by being enslaved."

Expressing a hope for a "spiritual regeneration of the middle class" in the United States, for "an aristocracy of reason," he said, "I should like to see some way devised to use our elder statesmen. They serve a span and then are put on the shelf. Our democracy doesn't take care of them. Another thing I should like to see is a system of decorations of orders of merit, ribbons, which would divert much of American energy spent pursuing wealth into channels of social service. If a ribbon were the highest thing a man could get, why should he go grubbing after money?"

Of armaments he remarked, "It is cheaper to outbuild Japan than to fight Japan," adding that Polish disarmament in the seventeenth century had not saved Poland from subsequent conquest, and that China's highly civilized, ancient philosophy of peace, had not prevented a situation where her existence was threatened by "an industrial machine which does not make a virtue of peace."

Word to Pacifists

To extreme pacifists, he stated, he would say, "We too want to keep out of war, but the neutrality law in terms of the Ludlow proposal may make us lose the respect of other nations and our own self-respect." After a pause he added, "We may have to protect this privilege which we cherish of expressing personal views such as the one I just gave."

He voiced a hope for close cooperation with Great Britain in matters of common interest, such as the Far East, declaring the four great powers of the world to be the British Empire, the United States of America, the Soviet Union and a Japan-China combination; and Asia to be "the continent of the future."

Doctors Protest Medical Test For Engaged Couples

Opposition to measures that would require blood tests of all persons planning marriage in Massachusetts was voiced yesterday at a legislative hearing by several physicians, who denounced the blood tests as unreliable.

The possibility of error in the tests is so great that the United States Public Health Service found in a recent survey that between 40 and 50 per cent of the tests were incorrect, Dr. Nels A. Nelson, head of the State Division of Genito-Infectious Diseases, told the Committee on Public Health at the State House.

The proposed legislation was described by Dr. Nelson as "band wagon" legislation, submitted "at a time when the public has been bombarded with information on the social diseases, and would only create resentment against the education program now in progress."

"A false idea has arisen," he said, . . . "of the significance of blood tests. The United States Public Health Service recognizes that the tests are open to a great deal of error. At a time when the disease may be communicable, the tests, nevertheless, may be negative, and vice versa."

Dr. Francis O. McCarthy, professor of oral medicine at Tufts Medical School, told the legislators that he had discovered cases of syphilis that were not communicable, although the tests were positive and, under the proposed law, would have barred such persons from marrying in this State.

"From a medical standpoint," said Dr. Bernard Appel, instructor of dermatology at Tufts Medical School, "it is impossible to say that at any given moment a person is free from syphilis." Dr. Appel particularly criticized one of the bills on the grounds that it was worded so as to prescribe a certain treatment of syphilis and listed only four tests which doctors could use.

In defending the blood tests, Dr. Henry A. Landesman declared that they would tend to reduce the number of cases of syphilis in the State. He insisted the results in states where the plan had been adopted prove its value in this regard.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude: news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Am. Legion speaker	News commentator	Rhythmaires: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Organist; pianist	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Song Time	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Toby Harris' Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n 'Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Arthur Godfrey: or.	Commentator	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dance orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Aurora Borealis"	"Lum and Abner"	Sport review	Chemistry talk	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Talk, Governor Hurley	"Bughouse Rhythm"	Vocalist: organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Central Station": dramatic sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon's concert orchestra	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.; Elinor Sherry; chorus	Staley Players
8:15				Staley Players
8:30 Whiteman Orch; guest singers	"Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch		Topics of the Day	Louise Farley, songs
8:45			"Let's Play Games"	Commentator
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel"	Nola day, songs; orch.	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Operetta: "Iolanthe"	Art Carroll's Orchestra
9:15 M. Berle; K. Baker;	Talk from London		Operetta: "Iolanthe"	Toby Harris' Orchestra
9:30 V. Moore; B.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Court of Human Relations; sketch	Bamberger Symphony	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 Burns; A. Miller	vocal soloists		Orchestra; pianist	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 'Songshop': Nadine	Paul Martin and His	"First Nighter": sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and	Perley Stevens' Orch.
10:15 Connor; Frank	Music	"First Nighter": sketch	Today": sketch	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Crumit: orchestra.	Marti Day: talk from	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time": drama-	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Dramatic sketch	Cuba; other talks	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Rendezvous Rhythms
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dance orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra	L. Noble's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or	Music As You Desire It	Dance orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra	L. Noble's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go": music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	"Charm Mirror"	Christian Science prgrm
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news
9:30 "Fiddler's Fancy"	Breakfast Club: popular orch.; soloist	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 "Fiddler's Fancy"		"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Aunt Harriet's	Breen and deRose	Amanda Snow, songs	"Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's Hour	Viennese Ensemble	Charioteers: quartet	"Marriage Clinic"	"Front Page Drama"
10:30 Aunt Harriet's	Edward Gamage, songs	Manhatters: orchestra	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Children's Hour	"Swing Serenade"	Manhatters: orchestra	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Young People's	Maida Severn, songs	Talk, Florence Hale	"Tall Corn Time"	Texas Trailers
11:15 Concert of the New	Minute Men; vocal	"Tête-à-Tête"	"Tall Corn Time"	"Uncle Ted"
11:30 York Philh'rm'nic-	"Our Barn"; children's	"Music and American	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Symphony Society,	program	Youth": concert	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Rudolph Gans, con.	News; Weather; Dance	Walter Kidder; organ;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	Review; stocks	violinist	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 "The Goofs": Del	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Jack, Bill, Ray	Home Hour: guest	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Oriental: music	speakers; music	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Rhythmaires: orch.	Farm and Home Hour	Marimba Melodies	"Mike in the Sky"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Buffalo Presents	Cadets Quartet	Republican Club Saturday Discussion: "Shall	"Music Lessons"	Governor's luncheon to
1:45 Buffalo Presents	Club Matinee: variety		Carnegie Tech. Orch.	Commander Doherty
2:00 Madison Ensemble	Metropolitan Opera:	Labor Unions Be Required to Incorporate?"	"Curtain Calls"	Baseball Congress
2:15 Madison Ensemble	"Tristan and Isolde"		"Curtain Calls"	speakers
2:30 CBS dance music	Metropolitan Opera:	"Your Host Is Buffalo"	Sport matinee	Dance music
2:45 CBS dance music	"Tristan and Isolde"	"Your Host Is Buffalo"	"Musical Journal"	Dance music
3:00 Anne Leaf, organ	Metropolitan Opera:	"Golden Melodies": soloists; orchestra	"Music Hall" from London: BBC stars	Blue Strings
3:15 Anne Leaf, organ	"Tristan and Isolde"			Gems of Melody
3:30 World Waltzes	Metropolitan Opera:	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	"Music Hall" from London: BBC stars	Gems of Melody
3:45 "Matinee Melodies"	"Tristan and Isolde"	Bill Krenz's Orchestra		Sport reports
4:00 "Matinee Melodies"	Metropolitan Opera:	Network speaker	International House students' forum	"Manhattan Serenade"
4:15 St. Paul Carnival	"Tristan and Isolde"	Network speaker		"Manhattan Serenade"
4:30 St. Paul Carnival	Metropolitan Opera:	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	Sport matinee	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:45 Dunbar Quartet	"Tristan and Isolde"	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	Sport matinee	Stephen Charles' Orch.
5:00 Story of Industry	Metropolitan Opera:	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport matinee	"Souvenirs"
5:15 Story of Industry	"Tristan and Isolde"	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Boston Hour	Hal Grayson's Orch.	Stamp program	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	Al Jahn's Orchestra	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00 News; sport preview	News; "Dance Revue";	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	music; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Ben Feld's Orch.	News; Nagel's Orchestra	Dedication of WICC's	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Ben Feld's Orch.	Am. Legion speaker	New Studios at New	Sport results	Toby Harris's Orchestra
7:00 Saturday Night	Message of Israel	Haven, Conn.; Yale	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Swing Session	Message of Israel	University Band;	Dee Peterson's Orch.	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	drama; studio parade;	Dee Peterson's Orch.	Echoes"; songs; orch.
7:45 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	sports review	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Columbia Work-	Popular orchestra	Robert L. Ripley; soloists; orchestra	Dedication of WICC's new studios at New Haven: Colonials, orch.; soloists	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 shop: dramatic sk.	Popular orchestra			"Melody Ensemble"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	NBC Spelling Bee	Jack Haley; Wendy Barry; soloist; orchestra		"Four Aces": vocal
8:45 sketch; soloists	NBC Spelling Bee			"Four Aces": vocal
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	Network speakers	London commentator	Dance Music
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr;	Al Roth's Orchestra	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:30 Serenade; soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"Second Overture"; dramatic sketch	concert	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 popular orchestra.	Hot Shots		Chicago Symphony Orch.	Perley Stevens' Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Broadcasting	National Broadcasting	concert	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Company Symphony	Company Symphony	Chicago Symphony Orch.	James Negra's Orchestra
10:30 guest soloist	Orchestra, Arturo	Orchestra, Arturo	concert	James Negra's Orchestra
10:45 M. Sullivan, songs	Toscanini, conductor	Toscanini, conductor	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Studio program
11:00 Forecasts; news	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	concert	Joe Marbla's Orchestra
11:15 Buddy Rogers' Or.	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Hockey report	Joe Marbla's Orchestra
11:30 B. Goodman's Orch.	Address by President	Address by President	Address by President	President's Birthday
11:45 B. Goodman's Orch.	Roosevelt	Roosevelt	Roosevelt	President's Birthday

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Wahlberg Brown String Ensemble.

12:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Spelling Bee: Oxford vs. Harvard and Radcliffe.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City symphony orchestra; Jan Peerce, tenor.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Foreign News Exchange.

1:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Tuskegee Institute Choir recital.

1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Post's Gold," by David Rose; music.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key"; Ezio Pinza, basso; Jose Iturbi, pianist; Nola Day, songs; Linton Wells interview.

2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Borris Morros' String Quartet.

2:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), New Poetry Hour: Col. Theodore Roosevelt, guest.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Georges Enesco, guest conductor; Deems Taylor, commentator.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "On Broadway"; dramatic sketch.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Radio Newsreel"; news interviews.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Frank Simon's Band; talk; soloist.

5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; Channing Pollock; Morton Bowe; Andres Segovia, guitarist; orch.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera Audition: soloists; orchestra.

5:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Mickey Mouse Theater of the Air."

6:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Thirty Minutes in Hollywood"; George Jessel and Norma Talmadge; trio; orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Popular Classics"; soloists; orchestra.

7:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jeanette MacDonald, soprano; Wilbur Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Sam Hearn; Andy Devine; orchestra.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra; Peg Murray; Harriet Hilliard.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The People's Choice"; radio digest.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), James Truslow Adams's "Epic of America"; historical drama.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Dorothy Lamour; Boris Karloff; Stroud Twins; orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Harry Conn, comedy; soloists; popular orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Elizabeth Rathbergh, soprano; symphony orchestra, Frits Reiner, conductor.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Tyrone Power and Ida Lupino in "Forever England."

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Rising Musical Stars"; piano duo; mixed chorus; orchestra.

10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Impressions"; soloist; concert orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines"; comment by Bob Trout, Erwin D. Canham and E. V. Kaltenborn.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It seems that as of next Wednesday afternoon (which is February the second, in case you want to make a memo in your engagement book) we women are going to have to look to our laurels as far as style is concerned. Because we're about to take on even more competition than we've been having . . . and by nothing less than the canine world this time. Yes, that's just what we mean; though we didn't think it up ourself!

It's all going to happen under the direction of Edward R. Place (well at least he's making all the arrangements) at the Hotel Statler. At the "Dogs Of All Nations Revue" along about three in the afternoon. And if you have any doubt as to whether or not the pups are interested in showing themselves off, we assure you that they are. In fact they've taken the whole thing so seriously that they've had to change their original plans . . . which were to let them parade in the Salle Moderne . . . and let them expand in the swankier facilities of the Imperial Ball Room, and no less! So we're expecting to see some exceedingly doggy attire on those who choose to come in costume.

❦ ❦ ❦

Little Baroque Print Number

However, as smartly turned out as some of them will be, we really think you'll be pretty safe in holding your own . . . as far as your ensemble is concerned . . . if, after removing your mink, you are caught wearing a frock from Jordan Marsh's Better Dress Shop. Particularly the little Baroque print number in black and white. Its low V-neckline is just the place to plant the huge rhinestone clip you've been hoarding for a grand background. And your smart longer antelope gloves can come out of hiding . . . because this dress boasts of the new below-the-elbow sleeves that call for longer gloves if you like. It's really only the bodice that's black and white, though, for the slim-jim skirt is black. That is, all except the occasional peep of black and white you get when you take a step. Then the pleated skirt insert which begins about three-quarters of the way down the skirt comes into play. And $29.95 delivers it to you.

A Gift-de-luxe In Shanghai Chest

The engagement (or even wedding!) gift-de-luxe, in our estimation would be one of Filene's new hand-carved Shanghai chests. The ones that have just come in from China, having been something like nine months in the process, too. Elaborately carved in outstanding relief with scenes typical of life in China. Quality construction throughout, and a deep brown finish which gives them that antique look that you're probably looking for. An exceptional decorative item . . . yet equally as useful. The largest size, which is 20 inches by 40, if we remember correctly, is $46.50. The one that's somewhat smaller is $36.50. And how your daughter, or your daughter-to-be would love one!

❦❦❦

Contract Bridge All By Yourself

Notes from a shopper's notebook: If you're a bridge fan, and you'd like to have yourself a bridge party without cluttering up the house with people, and having to prepare oodles of cakes and sandwiches for refreshments, do take a look at Jordan's new gadget called "Autobridge." It's more than a gadget, though . . . it's the real stuff! And it allows you to play contract bridge all by yourself; which is probably the way some of your partners have thought you should play it all along! Endorsed by the Culbertsons, so you don't have to take our word for it. Some cute cruise clothes at Dixon's Dress shop, right next to Loew's State Theater. And the best part is that they stay open nights . . . which means that it's one way of getting your husband's stamp of approval on a dress before you get it all the way home. Or vice versa of course! A sale on suede shoes at Nisley's. That new color called Precious Pink (no relation to last season's Shocking Pink, by the way) is very nice.

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Feature

Radiocast by Sharp, Postponed for Week

The start today of a series of talks by short wave radio from South America by Roland Hall Sharp, staff member of The Christian Science Monitor, has been postponed until Thursday, Feb. 3, it is announced. Mr. Sharp, who is on a 20,000-mile air tour of South America studying its rapid emergence into the sphere of major world diplomacy, is scheduled to present the first talk from Rio de Janeiro at 6:15 p. m. over the NBC-Blue network on that date. Local listeners may hear the talk by tuning directly to Station WJZ, New York, on 760 kilocycles.

Other talks scheduled on the series will be heard as originally scheduled: Feb. 14, from Buenos Aires; Feb. 26, from Santiago, Chile; March 18, from Bogota, Colombia; March 30, from Guatemala City; April 1, from Mexico, D. F.

Short Wave Programs

For Saturday, Jan. 29

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Lucien Goldy Orchestra; vocalists. TPA2. 19.68mc. 15.24mc

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—National Program. JZK, 19.7m. 15.18meg; JZJ. 25.4m. 11.80meg.

Budapest—6:00 p. m.—"Ancient Hungarian Legends." HAT4. 32.8m. 9.12meg.

London—6:20 p. m.—Music Hall: variety; "Over the Farm Gate," talk; GSC. 31.7m. 9.55meg; GSB. 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m. 6.11meg.

Rome—7:35 p. m.—Chamber Music: Elizabeth Luin; Pasquini, teacher of Haendel. 2RO. 31.1m. 9.63meg.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Victorian Favorites," Edwin Benbow, piano. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg. GSC, 31.3m. 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m. 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m. 6.11meg.

Paris—11:45 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4. 25.6m. 11.72meg.

Tokyo—12:45 a. m.—"Guide to Famous Places Series"—"Snow." JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg.

For Sunday, Jan. 30

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Talk, Kwan Takata, "Voyages to the Orient." JZJ, 25.4m; 11.80meg; JZI. 31.4m, 9.53meg.

Boston—5:00 p. m.—Poetic miscellany: "In the College President's Study"; music of Debussy. W1XAL, 25.4m. 11.79mc.

Berlin—6.00 p.m.—A Sunday Evening's Program. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4. 25.6m, 11.72meg.

London—6:30 p.m.—Excerpts from Grand Opera. GSC. 31.3m, 9.59meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m. 6.11meg.

Budapest—7:00 p. m.—"Songs of the Hungarian Highlands." HAT4, 32.8m, 9.12meg.

Rome—7:35 p. m.—Folk Songs; "Sun and Snow in January," talk. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IRF. 30.5m, 9.83meg.

Boston—8:00 p. m.—Chamber concert from Boston Public Library. W1XAL, 49.8m, 6.04mc.

London—9:50 p. m.—"Topical Talks for Seamen." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; G

Skiers Face Test On Icy Trails of Northland Hills

(Continued from Page 9)

the convenience of both spectators and competitors.

So far as conditions permit, other sanctioned meets will be held at Woodstock, Lebanon, and Goffstown, and Northfield, Vt. According to word received here, while the general outlook for running was poor, the best skiing of the season was reported at Pico Peak, the conditions were "good" at Brandon, White River Junction, Montpelier and Stowe, Vt.

Dog Race Course Altered

Because of limited snow cover, the course of the New England Sled Dog Club race at Tilton, N. H., in which 30 teams have filed entries, will not run a circuit of 20 miles into the country tomorrow, and retrace their course Sunday, as scheduled. The course, Richard Smart of the Chamber of Commerce said today, will consist of 10 laps around the Tilton School Memorial Athletic Field (one and a half miles to the lap), with the entire race visible to the gallery attending the Tilton-Northfield Winter Carnival.

Carnival officials have announced that free ski instruction under Oscar Cyr, native-born professional, and assistant director of the Charles N. Proctor Ski School, will be offered as part of this weekend's program at Tilton.

The Red Barn Hill slope has been put in condition for the event. A slalom course has been laid out and open-slope skiing provided.

In taking this step, Tilton-Northfield is the first community to offer the advantages of instruction without charge to the skiing public.

Mr. Cyr will also give an exhibition of the technique of slalom running. He has already made a reputation for himself as a skier and was one of the participants in the Boston Garden Winter Sport Show in December.

A race between the Garrison Ski Club of Dover, N. H., and the Haverhill, Mass., Ski Club has been scheduled for Sunday afternoon.

A Newfound Region Busy

The Newfound Region towns of Alexandria, Bristol, Bridgewater, Hebron, and New Hampton are planning for their busiest week-end with no curtailment anticipated in carnival and ski events. These begin with ski dances and movies tonight and tomorrow and finish with an expert downhill and slalom combination race in Bristol Sunday afternoon.

The downhill course runs from the timber above the Charles N. Proctor Ski School slope through three sets of control flags along the wooded glade, shooting down through a narrow trail and then finishing at the bottom after a 300 foot descent in 700 feet. Procter himself will set the slalom course with "gates," which will tax the technique of the racers. Three first prize placques for the day will be awarded.

Skiers all have their favorite terrain. They visit around, but before the end of the season, rattle down (literally) to some run in the mountains, chosen for camaraderie, accessibility, and the play it puts on resourcefulness.

One such place is Woodstock, Vt., where the Woodstock Ski Runners have planned their seventh annual meet for Feb. 13. This is a downhill and slalom for men and women sanctioned by the U. S. E. A. S. A. The events will be held on "Suicide Six," and the first 30 in the downhill will qualify for the slalom. To the winner of the slalom will go the Fisk Trophy.

The arresting name of this trail is not undescriptive. Last year Alexander Bright, Boston Hochgebirger, clipped it for the downhill record of 46.8 seconds! Look at your second-hand for that length of time and translate its circle into mountain-top-to-valley in a swish and a schuss!

Saplings Become Giants

Mr. Bright and his companions in such a venture can hardly be called "landscape-conscious." It is a conviction, learned on lesser trails, that in running downhill the landscape shoots by in a blur. Saplings coming to meet you at 30 to 40 miles an hour become giant redwoods. Branches actually reach out like the spectral hands of Arthur Rackham drawing to snatch at the ballooning back of a ski jacket.

A detailed trail description from Waterville Valley, N. H., provides this week a valuable public document for those of us not in the 46.8 second class.

This is a reverse order "log" of the new Tecumseh Trail. By consulting it the skier is advised, during the uphill climb, of the panorama of snow-topped peaks unfolding as he comes to an opening or a turn where a pause for breath is rewarded by a glimpse of Tripyramid and Mad River Notch, the cone of Washington and the top of Mt. Tecumseh.

Do your looking on the way up. You'll have no time for enjoying the landscape on the run down!

The log:

- 0.0 Tripoli Road—Elevation 1600 (approx.).
- 0.1 Nebb Trail branches to left.
- 0.4 Brook crosses from left to right.
- 1.0 Tecumseh ski shelter on right—Elevation 2090 (approx.). Old Tecumseh Ski Trail branches right.
- 1.2 Excellent view of Tripyramid Mt., Mt. Osceola and Mad River Notch.
- 1.3 Heavy timber growth begins.
- 1.4 Excellent view of Mt. Osceola.
- 1.5) "Slow Up" loop trail.
- 1.55)
- 1.7 Cone of Mt. Washington visible through Mad River Notch and over Mt. Carrigain.
- 2.0 End of trail at top of a SE spur of Mt. Tecumseh—Elevation 3417 (approx.). From this point can be obtained an excellent, unobstructed view of the entire cone of Mt. Washington through Mad River Notch and over Mt. Carrigain. The top of Mt. Tecumseh can also be seen, as well as various other peaks.

Two Mile Trail

The new Tecumseh Trail turns westerly from the Tripoli Road at a point two miles northerly from the junction of Tripoli Road with the Mad River Road. The trail is two miles long and its terminus at the Tripoli Road is approximately 1600 feet above sea level.

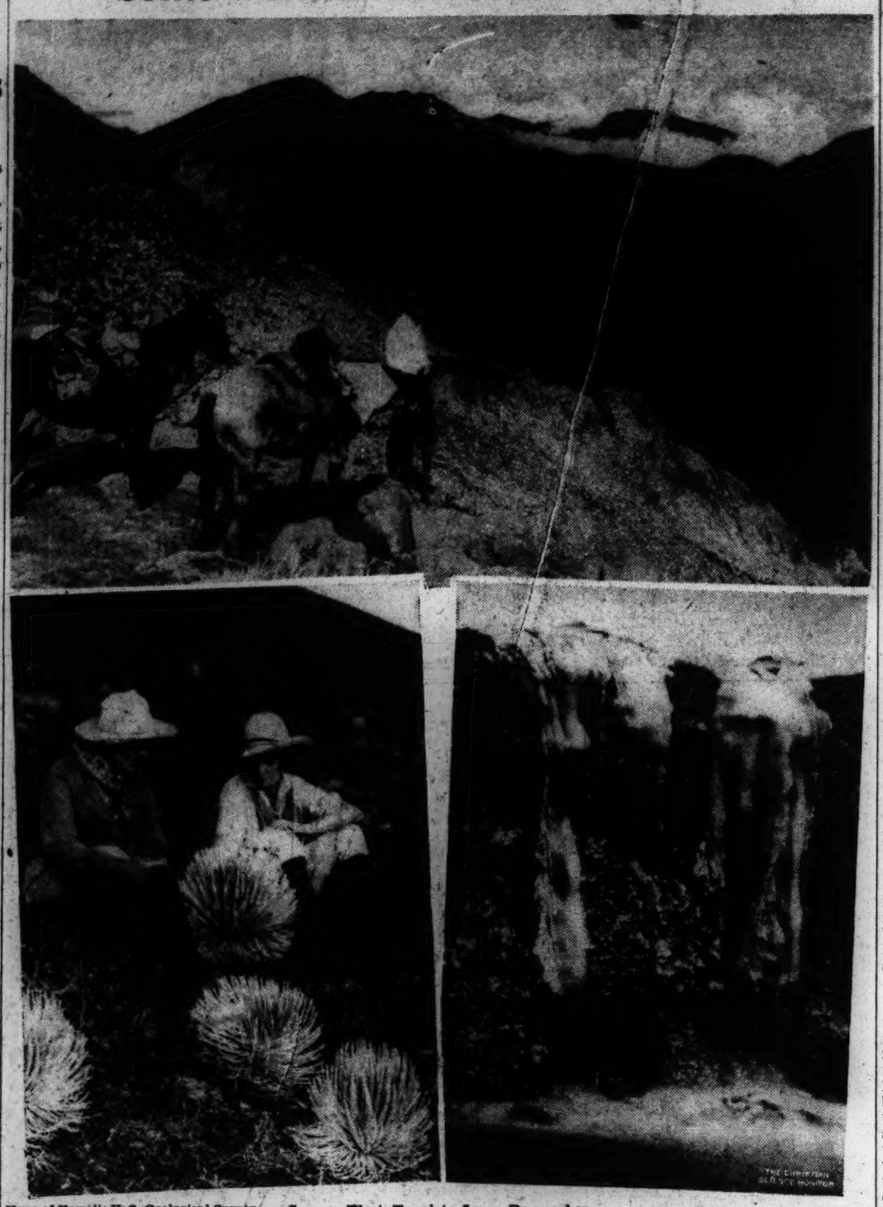
The first mile from Tripoli Road to the Ski Shelter is a portion of the old Tecumseh Trail and is along an old logging road. The average grade over this portion of the trail is 9.7 per cent. The maximum grade in this section is 17 per cent and occurs from nine tenths to one mile. The average width of the trail is 14 feet.

At the Ski Shelter, a mile from the Tripoli Road, is the junction of the old trail with the new Tecumseh Ski Trail which was completed last November. Also at this point is an open ski slope approximately 500 feet in length and 200 feet in width. The grade of this open slope is approximately 34 per cent on its upper 300 feet and flattens out to about 17 per cent at its lower end.

The new section is a mile long from the Ski Shelter to its end on a southeasterly spur of Mt. Tecumseh. The average grade is 29 per cent. The maximum grade is 41 per cent and occurs on a section about 200 feet in length at approximately 1.4 miles from the Tripoli Road. The width varies from a minimum of 20 feet on straightaways to 59 feet on turns, the average width being 35 feet. The elevation of this section of the trail at the Ski Shelter is approximately 2090 feet and the upper end is approximately 3417 feet, giving a drop, in this section, of 1327 feet.

Skiing would probably be possible with a minimum of 18 inches of snow.

Some Wonders of Hawaiian Islands



News of Hawaii; U. S. Geological Survey

Scenes That Tourists Long Remember

Upper—Looking Down Into One Part of the Great Caldron (21 Miles in Circumference) That Is Haleakala, Largest Dormant Crater in the World

Lower—At Left Are Seen Specimens of the Rare Silver-Sword Plant, Which Grows on the Inner Slopes of Haleakala in a Section of the Hawaii National Park on Maui, "Valley Island" of the Hawaiian Archipelago. At Right Are Seen Streams of Lava (Photographed in 1881) Flowing Into the Water

Hawaiians Offer Exclusive Scenes For the Tourists

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

On a recent visit to the Hawaiian Islands I made a special effort to arrange my itinerary to include Hawaii National Park. Although I was forced to spend less time at Waikiki Beach, with its sporty surfboards, my visit to this unique National Park afforded me a most thrilling experience.

For here I discovered a veritable geological fairyland. The park's 245 square miles embrace volcanoes active and dormant, jungles of giant ferns, forests of flowering trees, tropical bird sanctuaries, ancient temples, caves, and modern highways that enable the visitor to travel everywhere in safety even to the rim of the volcanoes.

Most spectacular of the park's sights, in my opinion, is in the Kilauea-Mauna Loa Region. Mauna Loa erupts about once every four years and has poured out more lava during the last century than any other volcano in the world. Nearby Kilauea has within its crater a vast fiery lake, called Halemaumau, whose surface covering acres often throws up lava geysers and sprays of incandescent lights 150 feet into the air.

Created by act of Congress in 1916, the Hawaii National Park was placed under the National Park service of the Department of the Interior. The park is unique in that it comprises two separate tracts of land. One tract, known as the Kilauea-Mauna Loa section, is on the Island of Hawaii and comprises about 219 miles, while the other section of about 26 square miles is on the island of Maui, and is known as the Haleakala section. The islands are connected by inter-island steamers and both are easily reached from Honolulu, about 200 miles away, either by steamer or regular airplane service.

* * *

The thing I wish to stress here is not to miss a trip to Hawaii National Park. When you reach the northeast rim you will undoubtedly make the historic Volcano House Hotel your headquarters. This rambling structure, overlooking the entire crater of Kilauea, reflecting the steady growth in popularity of the volcano region as a vacation ground, was first erected about 1856. Since that date it has been in continuous operation, and its register of guests includes the names of kings, princesses, natural scientists, and authors among those of the thousands who have stayed here while viewing one of the most awe-inspiring spectacles on this earth.

Thirty-nine miles of highways lie within the Kilauea area. The main roads are paved. One of the roads leads to the very brink of Halemaumau, the fire pit, a fact that establishes Kilauea as the most accessible and popular volcano in the world. The Chain-of-Craters Road, seven miles in length, passes by nine craters that lie on the great Puna rift. There are 121 miles of trails in the area.

* * *

To the west of Kilauea rises the vast dome of Mauna Loa whose summit crater, Mokuaweoweo, is included in the national park as well as a broad connecting belt between the two volcanoes. Mauna Loa thrusts its great bulk 13,680 feet above the surrounding Pacific. In action Mauna Loa is even more spectacular than Kilauea; steam vents continually send feathery clouds into the air. Mokuaweoweo and Kilauea are of approximately equal size, but the former is slowly increasing its area by slumping and breaking down of its outer walls.

From the Kilauea area to the summit crater of Mauna Loa and return is a distance of about 50 miles, and the trip can be made in three days, either riding or hiking.

The Haleakala section of the park, on the Island of Maui, contains one of the world's largest dormant volcanoes. Haleakala, which now rises to a height of 10,032 feet from sea level, was once a much higher mountain. A collapse of the dome many years ago formed a great crater seven and one half miles long and three miles wide, with walls more than 1000 feet high. Within these gorgeously colored walls lies a superb volcanic spectacle. Covering the floor are giant red, black, and orange cinder cones which, though hundreds of feet high, are dwarfed by the immensity of their surroundings. The crater has a circumference of 21 miles and an area of 19 square miles.

Maine Snowshoers Trek to Montreal In 425-Mile Hike

MONTREAL, Jan. 28 (CP)—Advance guard of 4,000 snowshoers from the United States and as far west as Winnipeg arrived today for the International Convention of Snowshoers this week end. Eight special trains arrive Saturday.

Four snowshoers trudged in last night at the end of a 425-mile hike from Biddeford, Maine. The travelers said bad weather prevented them from using the snowshoes the whole distance. They found practically no snow along the highways, but encountered miles of ice-coated roads, then struck drenching rain.

The party left Biddeford Jan. 13. With Henri Charbonneau, their veteran leader, were Joseph Benoit, Lucien Perreault, and Al Bedard.

Enjoying hospitality of snowshoe clubs along the route, they spent about eight hours a day on the road, pacing between 25 and 30 miles a day. The thermometer dropped to 25 and 30 degrees below zero twice and they experienced the other extreme of a January thaw with warm rain, which turned to sleet.

Bavarian Skiers Due, To Start Tour in Berkshires

Eight members of the Bavarian Universities ski team are due in New York tonight for a United States tour, including the intercollegiate competition at the Dartmouth Carnival, Feb. 11 and 12. They will ski on the Thunderbolt Trail on Mt. Greylock in the Berkshires tomorrow and Sunday as guests of the Williams College Outing Club.

The visitors will place a team in the Eastern Downhill Championship Race on Sunday, Feb. 6. Dartmouth also will enter a team including Dick Durrance, American No. 1 runner. Durrance practiced on the Thunderbolt this week. He and other racers will try to clip the low officially recorded time of 2m. 57.48, for the new elongated run, made by Rudolph Konieczy of Adams in a time trial Jan. 16.

* * *

King Boreas IV to Rule At St. Paul Carnival

The rule of King Boreas IV, monarch of winter sports, an event which attracts thousands of visitors, begins in St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 29 and will continue through Feb. 6. For his reign the St. Paul Winter Carnival Association has planned one of the most elaborate winter jamborees ever staged.

Parades will mark the carnival. The grand parade, Jan. 29 will include 25,000 costumed marchers, more than 45 bands and 35 floats.

Along the Snow Trail

B. & M. Week-End Trains To Take Skiers North

While the regular B. & M. week-end trains will leave tomorrow at 12:30 and 1:15 p. m. with their quota of ski enthusiasts heading north, Boston Sunday Snow Trains and the Scenic Snow Cruise from Worcester and North Shore points, scheduled for North Conway, Intervale and the Notch on Sunday, have been postponed to Feb. 6, the B. & M. announced at noon today.

The Boston & Albany has cancelled its Sunday run of the Winter Sportsman to Adams, Mass.

* * *

Uncanoonuc Ski Race Postponed for Fortnight

Robert P. Booth, president of the Uncanoonue Ski Club, announced today that the Club's first annual class C sanctioned race on the U. S. C. trail in Goffstown, scheduled for Sunday has been postponed until Sunday, Feb. 13, because of thin and icy snow cover on the Uncanoonuc trails as a result of Tuesday's rain.

* * *

Carnivals and Meets Scheduled for Week End

Carnivals and U. S. E. A. S. A. sanctioned meets announced for this week-end include:

Jan. 28-29—Winter Carnival, Monroe, N. H.
Jan. 29—Interscholastic winter ski meet, Woodstock Outing Club, Woodstock, N. H.
Jan. 29—Carnival with interscholastic sports meet and costume skating party, Silver Fox Outing Club, Woodsville, N. H.
Jan. 29-30—New England Sled Dog Club races at Tilton-Northfield, N. H., Winter Carnival.
Jan. 30—Club tournament, ski jumping and cross-country events, Lebanon Outing Club, Lebanon, N. H.
Jan. 30—Slalom on Intervale Slope and cross-country races at Jackson, N. H., in a sanctioned meet of the Eastern Slope Ski Club.

* * *

"Snow Train" Specials For Week Ends at Greenfield

Winter sports enthusiasts are interested in arrangements that have been made by the Weldon Hotel of Greenfield, Mass., for two "Snow Train" specials over the week ends of Feb. 5 and 12.

The hotel reports winter sport facilities have been better than ever before this year in Greenfield, with opportunities for skiing, tobogganing and skating under flood lighting in the evenings.

The week-end winter sports outings at the Weldon have been arranged as all-expense trips, including train fare via the Minute Man, meals and hotel accommodations.

The Feb. 12 week end will take in many special winter sport events planned by the Greenfield Outing Club as part of its annual Winter Carnival.

In the same section at Charlemont, on Route 2, halfway between North Adams and Greenfield, the Mohawk Trail Skiers, Inc., have their Chickley Alp development. Hans Thorner, authorized instructor of the Swiss Ski Union and member of the International Ski Federation, is in charge of classes at the Swiss Ski School. Thorner formerly was at Lake Placid, N. Y., and at Mt. Rainier.

* * *

Reindeer Tow Skiers In Rangeley, Maine

RANGELEY, Maine, Jan. 28 (AP)—When ordinary forms of skiing pall, devotees in this winter sports area turn to ski-joring de luxe—with reindeer providing the motive power. Maine's only reindeer team, owned by Percy Ellis of Rangeley, is seen frequently on the village streets, bedecked in gala harness and towing either skiers or sled-loads of children.

TONIGHT do a thoughtful thing—something that will give pleasure to one you love—something that will give you pleasure, too. Telephone your Mother! You know how happy she will be to hear from you.

Out of town calls—of 26 miles or more—cost less evenings after 7 and all day Sunday. Then you can telephone 64 miles for 25¢*—80 miles for 30¢*—96 miles for 35¢*—140 miles for 45¢*.

* 3 minute station-to-station rates.

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at The Weldon
Greenfield, Massachusetts
TWO BIG WEEK ENDS
Feb. 5th and Feb. 12th

Leave Boston, Minute Man Express, Saturday, February 5th, 3:50 P. M. Returns Minute Man Express, Sunday, February 6th, 3:21 P. M.

ALL EXPENSE $8.75 ENTIRE COST

Includes Room with Private Bath, Saturday Evening Dinner, Sunday Breakfast, Sunday Dinner and Railway Fare.

TOBOGGANING, SKIING, SKATING
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Grand Opportunity to Organize Parties for Either of Two Week Ends. Address Weldon Hotel, Greenfield, Mass. J. Tennyson Seller, Mgr. Tel. 5431.

Enticing New Ski Trails about QUEBEC

New skiing trails to thrill both the adept and the beginner at Lac Beauport nearby old French Quebec! . . . *Cross-country* and *down hill* runs, *slalom* course and —ideal, dry, powder snow . . . At Chateau Frontenac, the smart social center of Quebec's Winter Sports—a triple toboggan slide, sleighing, ice skating, curling, hockey . . . Cordial hospitality, log fires, good food, vivacious music, dancing, entertainment. Period suites, double and single rooms with bath. Attractive rates. Sports director—expert ski instructors.

See travel agent, Canadian Pacific Offices in all large cities, or write Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

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In Beautiful Franconia, N. H.
The Ski Center of the East
New Hampshire's newest winter hotel, surrounded by acres of open slopes and 50 miles of mountain trails. Huge open fireplaces, game and ski rooms. Winter season December through April. Rates $5 to $7, booklet E. J. McKenzie, prop.

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Farnum Tells of Obstacles Facing Graft Investigators

Perjury and lack of civic spirit in the community are some of the obstructions which make pursuit of Boston's "tin-box boys" an unenviable, almost impossible, task, George R. Farnum, former special counsel for the City of Boston in the recent Dolan affair, and investigator on several occasions for the Boston Finance Commission, said last night.

"Little fighting support can be expected from the public," said Mr. Farnum, in relating his experiences "on the trail of the grafter, chiseller and racketeer in Boston" before the Bigelow Association Masters of Law meeting at the Parker House.

"We seem incapable of such efforts as in New York made possible, first the Seabury probe and later the Dewey investigation. The civic spirit which was the great tradition of Boston has been dying out.

Boston's "Tin Box Boys"

"In the Seabury probe, Sheriff Farley is credited with having invented the phrase, 'the tin-box boys.' We have our share of these 'boys' right here in Boston. Their specialty is the transaction of business with cash, claimed to be kept in boxes at home or in safe deposit vaults.

"In the Dolan case a certain gentleman swore that he contributed the first capital of the Legal Securities Corporation in personal cash, which he kept in a box in his house. It was proved, however, that this contribution came from Dolan.

"All sorts of other devices," Mr. Farnum continued, "have been perfected to cover up the source and ultimate destination of graft—bank accounts and vaults outside the State, the use of unregistered bonds which are difficult to trace, and alleged cash transactions with deceased persons among the favorites.

"Perjury is rampant in investigations. The perjurer is bold, and, in fact, defiant; he feels a sense of security. He knows that he is rarely, if ever, prosecuted.

"From time to time the Boston Finance Commission has referred the records of various investigations to the Mayor and District Attorney. No perjury prosecutions have been undertaken, however, against the 'big boys' so far as I recall; the oath is laughed at and the discovery of the full truth in any case almost an impossibility.

"In fact, it is rare that criminal action of any sort is ever taken against any of the 'higher ups' in the world of corrupt politics. The public is entitled to know why.

Absence of Records

"One of the major handicaps to the discovery of truth has been the absence of the books and records of the concerns—generally public contractors—whose transactions are under probe. In the Dolan investigation, the personal books of Dolan himself were never found. Originally, before the Finance Commission it was claimed that the books of his corporation, Legal Securities, were lost. Ultimately, however, in the midst of the Superior Court trial, they were suddenly produced.

"In the probe of snow removal during the Mansfield administration the books of the contractor who was awarded the Charlestown district were summoned before the Finance Commission. They were never produced, it being claimed they were stolen, after being summoned, from an automobile owned by the company's auditor.

"Apart from these difficulties, the trail of the grafter is a hidden and devious one, extremely hard to follow. With practically nothing more than the resources of the Boston Finance Commission available—and those confined entirely to municipal investigations—only a hint can be obtained of the story of how yearly millions of dollars are pilfered from the people."

To Appeal NLRB Order

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Jan. 28 (AP)—J. Carlton Bagnall, president of the Swank Products, Inc., jewelry firm, announced that his company will appeal the finding of a National Labor Relations Board examiner, who on Jan. 25 ordered dissolution of an alleged company union at the plant and the reinstatement of a woman worker, allegedly discharged for union activities.

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Boston 'Holds the Bag' on Many Places Like These

By a Staff Photographer

Two Typical Examples of Property Taken Over by the City During Depression on Foreclosures

News In Boston Today

Board to Study Commuter Lines

(Continued from Page 9)

thur W. Dean, chief engineer of the Massachusetts Planning Board, and William Keefe, engineer of the Public Utilities, for a complete study.

Responsibility for bringing this problem to a climax after nearly 10 years of study by the Metropolitan Planning Commission was attributed today to Robert J. Bottomley, clerk of the Boston Metropolitan District, who returned from London with a graphic description of the London transportation system. Mr. Bottomley had been encouraged to make a study of the London plan by local railroad stockholders.

The London plan, held similar to the one proposed for Greater Boston, has supplanted almost all railroad commuter service within 15 miles of the heart of London, with trolley and bus lines operated by a single corporation. In Greater Boston today there are dozens of different agencies handling the commuter service between Boston and its surburbs. Railroads have extended unusually good service in view of the fact that many lines have been operated as a matter of public convenience rather than profit.

Where railroad lines have proved profitable, it is mainly because of the freight rather than the passenger service. On some rail lines, the industrial advantages are so great as to arouse the opposition of rail lines to any proposals to supplant their rights-of-way with trolley service, even under the proffer of lucrative rentals.

Planners, in sponsoring the proposals, brought up recollections of railroad lines serving outlying districts with only a few passengers daily. Sometimes these trains reach the end of the lines with no passengers at all, it was said. Yet, railroads have frequently shown opposition to the complete abandonment of their routes on the strength of the possibility of future industrial expansion which would enhance their freight business.

Proposals under study include: Extension of the Elevated train service from Harrison Square, on the Dorchester-Cambridge rapid transit service, to Quincy over the New Haven's right-of-way by installation of the third-rail; extension by linking the Elevated lines up with the Boston and Albany's Newton-circuit tracks a short distance from the Beacon Street portal of the Boylston Street tunnel beyond St. Mary's Street (this plan also envisages the operation in the Boylston Street tunnel of rapid-transit trains); extension of the Elevated's train service to Lynn from its present Everett terminus, using the Boston and Maine's right-of-way; and extension of the Elevated's "main-stem" service from the Forest Hills terminus out through West Roxbury over the New Haven tracks.

At a conference between the Governor and his new appointees, it was held possible to extend rapid transit facilities out of Boston as far south as Braintree us using the New Haven Railroad right-of-way to connect with the Dorchester rapid transit service. Thus persons from that section of the South Shore would obtain convenient and speedy transportation all the way into the heart of Boston. Today, they must get off at the Back Bay Station or the South Station which is inconvenient for many commuters.

McSweeney Calls For Hospital Data

Public Safety Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney today requested Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, Acting Commissioner of Mental Diseases, to furnish him with case histories of all "sudden deaths" which have occurred in state mental institutions in the past 10 years.

The demand for this information, which will be embodied in the report Commissioner McSweeney will make to Gov. Charles F. Hurley on conditions at Medfield State Hospital and other institutions, followed the disclosure today of the sixth and seventh killings by violence. Superintendent Clarence A. Bonner of the Danvers Insane Hospital said a woman patient was attacked and suffered fatal injuries at the hands of another woman inmate last September. The seventh occurred there in 1935.

In a statement, Dr. Perkins said, "There is little to be gained by spreading reports indicating that inmates are not safe. Any tabulation of deaths going back over a period of years creates in the public mind a picture not warranted by conditions today."

Dr. Perkins said each was publicly reported at the time it occurred. The reopening of these cases, "as though there had been mystery surrounding them," he said, "causes undue alarm in the minds of relatives and is distinctly not healthful in building department morale."

The state institutions, according to the Acting Commissioner, are now caring for 16 per cent more patients that the buildings were designed to house.

Sportsmen's Show Plans Under Way

Although no flying wedges of northbound geese are silhouetted as yet against the New England moon, like Pied Pipers leading the steps of migratory humans to the North Woods, sportsmen's show exhibits have already gone south to begin their annual pre-season northward trek.

This week Philadelphians began to anticipate the delights of summer camping or cool cruising in New England and Canadian woods and waters as they crowded to the Sportsmen's and Boat Show in the Commercial Museum. Next week Bostonians will have the same incentive to include tents, canoes and sail boats—as well as skis and toboggans — in their planning for outdoor days.

Already Mechanics Building is being prepared to receive waterfalls splashing into woodland pools surrounded by leafy dells transplanted from the forests of adjoining states and provinces. Nova Scotia moose and the other animals which are given an opportunity each winter to look over human city dwellers, are being groomed for their visits. Guides are practicing the arts of log rolling, canoe tilting and high speed choping.

For eight days and nights, beginning on Feb. 5, this preview of summer delights will be open to the public. Each day the doors will swing wide to the sound of the loon call, issuing from the lips of Nee-Dah-Beh, celebrated Indian master of ceremonies.

Boats of many types will be prominent in the show, as usual—and of course the ubiquitous auto-trailer will be quite at home again.

Winter sports equipment is far from forgotten in the preparations for the exhibition. There will be toboggans and skis of all kinds—and the "largest snowshoe ever made"—weighing 50 pounds.

Motley Placed On Street Board

(Continued from Page 9)

the chairman is $7000 a year. Other members of the board are Thomas A. Fitzgerald and William C. S. Healey.

In 1928 and 1929 Mr. Motley was a member of the City Council from Ward 11, serving with Henry Parkman, Jr., now Corporation Counsel of the city, who was also in the council at that time. In the mayoralty election of 1933 when Mr. Parkman was a candidate, Mr. Motley was one of his closest supporters and, he said today, he has always been an admirer of Mr. Parkman. In the mayoralty campaign of last fall, Mr. Parkman led a powerful fusion movement of Republican and Independent voters to support Mayor Tobin.

Just before Mr. Motley was sworn in, Mayor Tobin received an official visit from Daniel J. Doherty of Woburn, National Commander of the American Legion and the first Massachusetts man elected to that post. The Mayor will hold the annual breakfast to the National Commander tomorrow at 8:45 a. m. at the Parker House.

Drop in Meat Prices Continues

The continued fall in the price of many meats is the main news in Boston markets this week end—failing any new food arrivals for the season. Hamburger steak is available now for as little as 15 cents a pound in chain stores and porterhouse steak for from 45 to 49 cents a pound.

Smoked hams are offered at 25 to 33 cents a pound and fresh hams at 25 cents. Philadelphia scrapple is becoming increasingly popular as a breakfast dish and is selling at from 20 to 30 cents a pound. Delicate browning by slow cooking in a skillet is recommended, and it is often served with a fried or poached egg atop each thin slice.

Edna Hoyt

(Continued from Page 9)

the Hoyt cut its crew from 12 down to five and it grew increasingly hard to find able seamen to sail her. In the fall of 1935, in fact, the ship lay moored at Portland, Maine, for several weeks while her captain sought men.

Conditions Improve

Conditions then improved. The Hoyt, last of some 58 five-stickers that were built in New England in the last half century, found itself to be the sole competitor in a trade that suddenly became prosperous.

The owner said he could have chartered cargoes for 50 such ships as the Hoyt for voyages across the Atlantic.

On the morning of last Aug. 12, decks holystoned, the five masts—fore, main, mizzen, spanker, jigger—varnished and trim, ready for the spread of canvas, the Edna Hoyt threw a line to the steam tug Edwin L. Pillsbury to begin her first trans-Atlantic trip. There were no ceremonies as the big ship eased out of the harbor, the shadow of its big sticks almost falling across the East Boston yards where once Donald McKay launched his clippers, but more than one water front sentimentalist stock on the wharfs and felt a poignant thrill as the last great Boston sailing ship unfurled a brave array of canvas, luminous against the morning sun.

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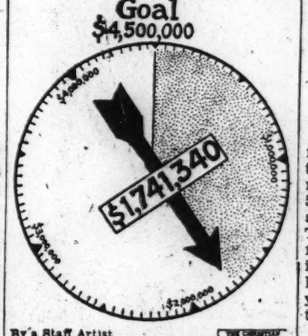

By a Staff Artist

Drive Indicator

Campaigners Press to Reach Record of Year Ago

Real Estate

(Continued from Page 9)

these properties into playgorunds, sites of gymnasiums to be run by the city or for other civic purposes to aid in the emancipation of youth delinquents?"

"And why not," the real estate agencies echoed, "since the city stands in a fair way to have these properties hanging idly on its hands indefinitely?" They harked back to the locust year of 1935 when startling and graphic proof of the seriousness of Boston's tax situation was forcibly emphasized when more than $100,000,000 in delinquent property tax certificates were offered on the block without a single sale.

Those certificates represented tax titles that Boston began to buy up at the time and which the city is still buying up as the stipulated period of grace allowed to delinquent taxpayers expires.

Digging into the history of tax delinquencies in Boston, research experts discover that the current problem, while primarily an outgrowth of the depression, has its roots in a tax collecting system that frequently permitted taxes to go unpaid for more than a decade. Lately, the problem is more definitely linked with the humanitarian purpose of saving homes for hapless victims of slashed pay rolls.

* * *

Whether or not, tax delinquent properties have anything to do with real estates values, the Boston Real Estate Exchange cannot readily determine. But the fact remains that depreciated values are in evidence throughout the city, the Exchange noted today.

For illustration, the real estate group alluded to one corner in Boston which was assessed for $550,000 about 20 years ago on a tax rate of $17.70. Today the assessment is $600,000 on a tax rate of $38.70.

On the basis of comparative tax rates, the corner in question paid $9735 in 1917 and $23,220 in 1937, an increase of 138 per cent. In other words, if conditions of income and expenses had remained the same and "we capitalize the property at 5 per cent, the value has been reduced $270,000 by the increases in taxes," said the Exchange. And the real estate men were concerned that unless Mayor Tobin puts his economy program into operation this year, "worse is to come."

Another piece of property referred to by the Exchange on Washington Street was sold a short time ago for $145,000. The 1936 assessment was $419,000. If this property had been assessed for $250,000 there would have been a saving of $5920 in taxes in 1937, which capitalized at 5 per cent, would have added $118,400 to the value of the property . . . so the Exchange figured.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
†Amer. Shipper	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Feb. 7	Jan. 28	8:00 pm	Jan. 29	7:00 am
‡Roma	Jan. 29	Gibraltar	Feb. 8	Jan. 29	1:00 pm	Jan. 29	8:00 pm
*Pres. Roosevelt	Feb. 3	Plymouth	Feb. 10	Feb. 1	8:00 pm	Feb. 2	8:00 am
Berengaria	Feb. 3	Cherbourg	Feb. 9	Feb. 2	8:00 pm	Feb. 3	8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Mariposa	San Pedro	Feb. 2	Jan. 29	4:00 pm	Jan. 29	7:30 pm
Manulani	San Francisco	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	4:00 pm	Feb. 10	7:30 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Feb. 16	Feb. 11	4:00 pm	Feb. 11	7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Feb. 5	Jan. 31	4:00 pm	Jan. 31	7:30 pm

†Except Italy. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only. *Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Operas and Stars Of Metropolitan Coming to Boston

Operas rarely heard in Boston and singers little known here are included in the repertory of the Metropolitan's local season, announced today. Familiar names among both works and artists are included too.

The comparative rarities will be Verdi's "Otello," Strauss's "Rosenkavalier," Mozart's "Don Giovanni," Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette," Wagner's "Parsifal," and Rossini's "Barber of Seville."

Other items of the German repertory will be "Walküre," "Tristan" and "Lohengrin"; of the Italian, "Aida" and "Bohème" and of the French, "Carmen."

Kirsten Flagstad will sing in all four of the Wagnerian music dramas. Bruna Castagna will sing Carmen, with Jan Kiepura as Don José. Bidu Sayao will appear as Mimi and as Juliette. Thus the newer singers of the roster as well as the revived operas will be represented, along with more familiar voices and works. The new conductor of German opera, Liensdorf, will direct "Lohengrin." The full repertory:

Thursday evening, March 24—"Otello" with Mme. Rethberg, Messrs. Martinelli and Tibbett. Conductor Panizza.

Friday evening, March 25—"Tristan und Isolde" with Mmes. Flagstad and Branzell and Mr. Melchior, Conductor Bodanzky.

Saturday matinee, March 26—"Don Giovanni" with Mmes. Jessner and Gianinni, and Messrs. Crooks, Pinza and List. Conductor Panizza.

Saturday evening, March 26—"Carmen" with Mmes. Castagna and Burke and Messrs. Kiepura and Brownlee. Conductor Papi.

Monday evening, March 28—"Parsifal" with Mme. Flagstad, Messrs. Melchior, Schorr and List. Conductor Bodanzky.

Tuesday evening, March 29—"La Bohème" with Mmes. Sayao, Bodanya and Messrs. Kiepura and Pinza. Conductor Papi.

Wednesday matinee, March 30—"Die Walküre" with Mmes. Flagstad, Rethberg and Branzell and Messrs. Melchior, List and Schorr. Conductor Bodanzky.

Wednesday evening, March 30—"Barber of Seville" with Miss Lily Pons, Messrs. Chamlee, Pinza and Brownlee, D'Angelo. Conductor Papi.

Thursday evening, March 31—"Der Rosenkavalier" with Mmes. Lotte Lehman and Greta Stuckgold and Mr. List. Conductor Bodanzky.

Friday evening, April 1—"Romeo et Juliette" with Mmes. Bidu Sayao and Doris Doe and Messrs. Crooks and Pinza. Conductor Pelletier.

Saturday matinee, April 2—"Lohengrin" with Mmes. Flagstad and Branzell and Messrs. Melchior, List and Huehn. Conductor Liensdorf.

Saturday evening, April 2—"Aida" with Mmes. Rethberg, Castagna and Messrs. Martinelli, Cordon, Pinza and Tagliabue. Conductor Panizza.

Community Fund Hits $1,741,340 and 'Picks Up Speed'

Fast catching up to last year's figures, the total collected so far in the Greater Boston 1938 Community Fund Campaign drive for $4,500,000 was reported to be $1,741,340 at today's "Dutch Treat" luncheon. This was about $10,000 behind the figure for the same day of the drive in 1937. Wednesday night's estimate had run about $30,000 behind last year's collections by the same day of the campaign.

"We are picking up speed every day," said Leverett Saltonstall, general chairman of the drive, "and I am confident we can put on a winning finish. I have been looking over some figures from the Community Health Association," he continued, "which show that a week's grocery order is 5.5 per cent higher right now than it was last June, and 8.2 per cent higher than a year ago. These higher prices mean that Community Fund agencies will have to spell thousands of dollars more than they spent in 1937. I also find that hospitals are required to take more free cases and the social and rehabilitation agencies are being called on to help more people. The largest community funds ever raised in America were in 1932, when the depression was at its worst."

The town of Hull leapt into the lead today, among the communities outside of Boston proper, with 149.2 per cent of its quota reported raised. Westwood, which has held first place, slipped into second with 86.5 per cent.

The banking section was still at the front of the Industrial and Finance Division groups, with 86.6 per cent of its quota already in.

In Boston itself, the Federal District led with 63.9 per cent of its quota collected.

Anonymous contributions again headed the list of individual gifts reported at today's luncheon, including donations of $16,843, $9,135, $7,000, and two of $5,000 each.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published Schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days except Friday, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Paging the Home Chef Who Cooks the Meats

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Buying and Serving the Meat With an Eye to Economy

Often It Is the Man of the House Who Does the Roasts. Lesson 8 Is for Him and for All Other Cooks

Elementary Cookery—8

By Hannah Dutaud
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A subject as comprehensive as meat, with its many subdivisions and by-products, could not be thoroughly covered in one article. We can, however, approach the subject from the viewpoint of economy both in buying and serving.

In these days when the cost of living is so high, it seems opportune to have a friendly chat on this subject of economy; for it concerns every household interested in wise disbursements of their resources.

Now the question is, How much are we spending upon meat when planning our meals?

Many families have reached the conclusion that meat is no longer a daily necessity. Consequently they serve it less frequently, buying it occasionally simply to vary their menus. Again there are others who have dispensed with it entirely, which is proof that meat is not indispensable.

This is a matter that everyone decides for himself, whether to have meat every day or not. No one would presume to remove from another's menu any item that was considered desirable.

Primitive Man

Primitive man looked upon meat as his only source of sustenance and until the discovery of fire it was eaten raw. This resulted in a craving for meat which has increased through the ages. The advent of agriculture had little influence upon it. Man willingly accepted what the new discovery had to offer without giving up the old. As a result of this liking for meat an industry has emerged, both in Europe and America, far beyond the average human comprehension. Judging by figures compiled for the past year, the number of cattle which have gone through the packing houses, leaves little doubt as to the extent of this industry.

Perhaps all unaware, we in our daily routine, have been influenced by old tradition which prescribed for us a daily portion of meat. The question is, How long shall we allow this old idea to dictate what is to be served on our tables?

Toward Frugality

The high cost of food, such as we face today, may be the means of directing our attention towards a more frugal way of living. It is possible, with all the good cereals, vegetables, fruits and dairy products, to supply our families with well-planned meals without including so much meat.

The recipes offered in this article are economical since we shall center our attention upon dishes made from the cheaper cuts. This does not mean second-grade meat, but cheaper because they are not the most tender cuts. Generally we have selected for the recipes, cuts of meat from the top and lower round (hindquarter), and the flank.

The amount of meat necessary to prepare these dishes will serve a larger number of people than the same weight of meat from a more expensive cut. Unless we have unlimited means at our disposal it is not possible these days to serve expensive roasts and steaks often.

As your first approach to the cooking of meat, try a simple inexpensive dish. Have all materials ready and the recipe well thought out, then you are certain to prepare something appetizing and not costly.

Points on Buying

If you are not experienced in meat buying, make it a point to go to the most reliable market in your vicinity. Tell the proprietor you are eager to know what constitutes good meat, good texture, color and appearance of the fats. Ask him to explain about the expensive and less expensive cuts, and the reason why two grades come from one animal. If you happen in the market when the rush hours are over the butcher will bring out his meat charts and will place on the block a quarter of beef. Then he will explain the main divisions and the merits of both the major and less-expensive cuts. You will be obtaining first-hand information that will serve you well. The butcher is pleased to render this service for he realizes he is training a good client. He prefers selling his merchandise to an intelligent customer who knows what she is buying, than to one who shows little interest. The best markets are always the cheapest ones to patronize since they keep high grade goods, and sell only on merit. Good customers appreciate this.

Visit the markets often and make your own selections. There are many cuts of meat which contain more bone than meat. Be alert to this or you will be paying a high price for them. While it is true that bones can be used in making soup, it would be cheaper to buy a soup bone than to buy bones at meat cost.

When buying roast beef be sure you are getting the 2 or 3 choice ribs. If the roast is to be boned, ask to have bones sent with the meat. You have paid for them and they can be used for soup stock. However, it is better for meat not to be severed from the bones as it is more juicy and tender when bones are left in.

When buying a slice of ham for frying, examine to see if the bone is round and small on both sides. If round on one side and flat on the other you are buying a poor cut with some wastage.

When meat is delivered, remove at once from wrapping and wipe with a damp cloth, cover with oil paper and place in refrigerator till ready to cook.

Meat should not be washed; this tends to draw out the juices. Wiping it with a damp cloth is sufficient.

Roasting

Many changes are taking place in cooking; this is noticeable in the roasting and broiling of meat and fowl. There is a reverting to the good old methods of cooking meat in open pan at even temperature. Surely all who understand what real roasting means welcome this change.

Years of experience have proven that meat or fowl, to be really roasted, should be cooked in an open dripping pan at moderate temperature (350°) until cooking is complete. During the roasting occasionally turn the meat over to have it evenly cooked and flavored. This assures moist, tender meat with a rich crusty surface. With this process it is not necessary to place meat in a very hot oven for half an hour until seared. The searing is necessary only when meat is to be cooked in covered roasting pan.

Put meat in open roasting pan, sprinkle with salt and pepper, then place on lower rack of oven. Oven heat should be regulated according to the meat that is being cooked, and kept at this temperature till meat is cooked.

During the process of roasting a rich, dark brown substance called caramel forms in the bottom of the pan. This is the good material so essential to the making of perfect gravies, which is described in Lesson 6 on SAUCES. (Published Jan. 14.)

Broiling

Broiling, like roasting, is experiencing the benefit of a few changes that are all for the better. Instead of turning meat over every few moments as was formerly done, it is being proven that broiled meat is better if half the broiling is completed before meat is turned over. The good old method of broiling over a charcoal burner is still the preferred one. In this case the meat is turned over frequently to protect the juices and prevent meat from burning. Nowadays few if any charcoal burners are found in homes.

Wipe meat with damp cloth, remove all surplus fat. Have broiler hot; rub the rack with a piece of fat. Place steak or chops on rack and cook under the flames until half done; then turn and complete cooking. Remove from broiler and season.

Cooking Inexpensive Cuts

Inexpensive cuts of meat are never roasted, broiled nor BOILED. They are seared, then cooked in a very little hot water (1 cup water to 3 lbs. meat) in a covered dish at low temperature (350°) either in oven or on top of stove. (Allow 2 hours for 2 pounds of meat.)

Searing

Searing is the process of browning the outside of meat quickly to develop the good caramel flavor such as is found in roasting pans.

Heat an iron skillet, rub surface with a little of the meat fat; add meat and sear on all sides, turning it frequently to prevent meat from burning. The meat is then ready for stews, pot roast, casserole dishes, or bouillons.

When a thick, inexpensive cut of meat is used, improve it by rubbing a little olive oil and lemon juice all over surface and letting it stand overnight; then sear it on both sides before cooking it. The olive oil and lemon helps to tear down the tough fibers.

Reheating Cooked Meat

Reheated meat should not be overcooked. It is important to remember the meat is already cooked; all it requires is a gentle reheating.

The recipes for Lesson 8 are below.

Ewing Galloway

Where Winter Sport Is Serious Business

No ordinary boat ride this; but a serious effort to add to the family food supply, and women of the frozen North are often doing it this way while their sisters of the temperate zones visit the markets. As winter wears along, the Eskimo family doubtless finds its menu at times a bit monotonous—and no corner grocery wherewith to stage a rescue. These girls are starting off to add variety to the family meals. Their light-weight craft is a kayak, with which they are particularly skillful.

Meat Recipes to Use With Lesson 8

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hamburg Steak

1 pound of lean beef (Lower part of round).

Have meat ground with coarse meat cutter. Season with salt, pepper, 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Form into round flat cakes ½ inch thick. Brown quickly in hot frying pan into which a piece of butter has been melted. Cook to suit individual taste. Serve with pan gravy.

Note: ½ an onion, finely cut, may be added to steak if so desired or the hamburg steak may be served with fried onions.

Swiss Steak

2 pounds round steak, cut in one slice.
Rub meat thoroughly with olive oil and lemon juice. Let this stand several hours. Melt 1 tablespoon butter in an iron skillet. Sear meat well on both sides; then pour over the seared meat 2 cups of tomatoes: add 1 onion thinly sliced, 2 carrots finely cut, 3 tablespoons butter, salt and pepper to taste. Cover skillet tightly and cook on top of stove very slowly for two hours. When the meat is cooked it will have absorbed most of the juices. Serve whole on a platter, using the juices in pan for gravy. (The success of this dish depends upon the slowness of cooking. This may also be baked in a covered casserole in a moderate oven [350°] for two hours).

Beef and Pork Loaf

1 pound beef ground coarsely
1 pound fresh pork ground coarsely
1 egg well beaten
½ onion cut fine
Juice of half a lemon
½ cup soft bread crumbs
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons melted butter
½ cup milk

Place meat in a bowl; add all of the ingredients and mix thoroughly; then shape in form of a loaf. Place in a baking dish and bake slowly for two hours. During last ½ hour of baking it is well to keep baking dish covered to keep meat moist. (350°).

This meat loaf is served with gravy made from the juices in the pan or with tomato sauce. The meat loaf is delicious cold, also makes excellent sandwiches.

Cottage or Shepherd's Pie

Place a layer of hot mashed potatoes about 1 inch thick in a baking dish. Add a layer of sliced or diced roast beef, or a combination of meat such as beef, ham and veal. Season with salt, pepper, a little minced onion and moisten with some of the meat gravy. Cover meat with a thin layer of mashed potatoes and bake in a hot oven about 25 minutes. (400°)

Veal Loaf

2 pounds lean veal cut in large pieces (An inexpensive cut).
¾ pound of salt pork cut in large pieces
½ an onion
1 bay leaf
½ teaspoon celery seeds
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon salt (more if needed)
3 cloves
3 hard boiled eggs

Cook veal, pork, and all seasoning together until meat is tender and falls into pieces. Lift meat from pan and chop it rather coarsely in chopping bowl. Strain the meat juices which should be reduced to 1½ cups: add meat to juices and reheat. Then place half of the meat in a long narrow pan; next lay the hard cooked eggs lengthwise in center of pan. Pour rest of meat over the eggs, then place in the refrigerator for 24 hours before using. When the loaf is cut there should be a slice of egg in center of each piece.

Casserole of Veal & Mushrooms

1 pound veal (inexpensive cut).
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons flour
1 pound mushrooms
½ cup boiling water
1 cup of thin cream
1 slice onion

Cut veal in one inch cubes; roll in flour. Melt 1 tablespoon butter in iron skillet and brown meat lightly on all sides; add mushrooms which have been washed and peeled, then add ½ cup of boiling water. Add salt, pepper and onion; pour into a hot casserole. Bake one hour in a moderate oven (350°) then lift cover, add cream and bake half an hour longer. Serve with noodles.

Roast Lamb

When preparing lamb, either chops or the leg for roasting, it is necessary to remove the outside skin as this gives a strong oily taste to cooked lamb when left on. The butcher will remove this outside covering if asked to do so. Wipe roast with a damp cloth; then sprinkle with salt and pepper and place in roasting pan. Add a bay leaf and slice of lemon. Place pan in moderate oven (350°). Allow about 25 minutes per pound. Lamb must be thoroughly cooked.

Roast Shoulder of Lamb with Dressing

Remove the bone from a shoulder of lamb, wipe it with a wet cloth, sprinkle the outside and inside with salt, fill cavity with bread dressing and fasten with meat skewers. Place roast in a roasting pan and sprinkle with salt, pepper. Add ½ cup water, then place in a moderate oven (350°) and bake for 2 hours. Turn meat over during the baking and baste frequently.

DRESSING FOR SHOULDER OF LAMB

2 cups soft bread crumbs; season with
1 teaspoon salt
Speck of pepper
¼ teaspoon thyme and marjoram; moisten with
⅓ cup of melted butter; add
1 tablespoon finely cut onion. Mix well.

Pork Chops

Remove the meat from bones and remove all particles of fat. Cut the fat into small pieces and cook in frying pan until well melted. Dip the meat into beaten egg, then into fine bread crumbs and place in the skillet in which the fat has been melted. Cook over moderate fire and turn once during the frying. Season with salt, pepper and little poultry seasoning. The chops should be thoroughly cooked. Frying pan should be kept covered during part of the cooking to keep the meat moist. Serve with pan gravy.

Hash

4 tablespoons butter
3 cups meat or combination of meats cut in small cubes
3 cups cold boiled potatoes cut in cubes
2 cups bread cubes (free from crust)
¾ cup cream or milk
Salt and pepper to taste

Melt butter in iron skillet; sauté bread crumbs until golden brown; then add meat and potatoes; salt and pepper to taste. Carefully mix all ingredients together. Place cover over skillet and cook hash for a few moments until a rich brown crust has formed on bottom of pan; then carefully turn the hash with a spatula. Add cream or milk and cook for a few moments longer, preferably in the oven. Serve on a hot dish; sprinkle with parsley.

Note: 2 tablespoons of finely chopped onion may be added if so desired. The onion should be added with the meat and potatoes.

H. D.

Lesson 9, Next Friday, will be on Fish.

GARDENING

For a Glorious Season of Annuals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Annuals, gay messengers of beauty during the gardener's summer months, are coming more and more to be appreciated. You may not be intrigued by the geometrical designs of Victorian gardening days when beds of annuals and tropical plants were all the vogue and you may not even want to go to the bother of filling in vacant places in your permanent borders with them, but you will surely want to have a generous supply for cutting purposes during the time that perennial plants are not in production. Good results from annuals, as in any other plant, do not come by chance, however, but, on the other hand, require careful planning and attention. And it is not too early to begin laying plans toward that end.

The first matter to receive attention will be that of seeds. It is not always well understood by beginning gardeners that the quality which has been bred into seeds, or the lack of it, largely determines the kind of harvest the seedlings will produce. Yet, that being the case, the selection of good seed is the first step toward a bountiful harvest of outstandingly good flowers. If you would like to see the difference between highly-bred strains and those of mediocre quality, plant a few cheap seeds of zinnia alongside one of the carefully bred modern strains. It is very apt to teach that the few cents premium paid for really good seeds is returned many hundred fold in the crop.

* * *

No matter how good the seeds may be, a satisfactory harvest cannot be expected unless the plants get proper care, including plenty to eat. As most annuals find their way into the cutting garden, the problem of supplying an adequate diet is somewhat simplified, the area being all in one piece and therefore more easily made fertile and moisture-retentive. The site for the cutting garden should take into consideration the matter of protection from drying winds. If such a spot is not available, a quick-growing annual like the sunflower of the vegetable garden, planted on the windward side of the proposed plot, will often furnish the needed protection. An annual, having a short, merry career, needs plenty of readily available fertility if it is to make it a useful one. They are also often shallow rooted, calling for the fertility to be placed near the surface where it will be in reach of the feeding roots. And this same shallow rooting makes many of them, especially in the good cut flower kinds, poorly equipped to withstand long periods of dry weather. All these factors teach us to use care in preparing the soil for our cutting garden annuals.

To help the plants through droughts, it is well to incorporate a generous supply of well-decayed humus in the soil. Thoroughly rotted barnyard manure is perhaps the best form of humus, supplying fertility while it is adding moisture-retaining qualities to the soil. In the absence of that, leaf mold or peat moss may be used. Humus serves many useful purposes, not the least of them being that it makes heavy soil lighter and causes light soils to become more retentive of moisture. If barnyard manures are not available, commercial fertilizers must be relied upon. These vary so much it is not possible to set down any hard and fast rules for their employment, but directions usually are printed on the container.

* * *

It is not within the province of these notes to give a list of annuals suitable for cut flower purposes, but it may not be out of place to direct the attention of beginners to a few of the "must-haves" in that line. Zinnias of the lilliput section, especially in pastel shades, and marigolds are of great value, but calendulas, annual larkspurs and cornflowers should not be overlooked. Many others will suggest themselves after one gets started on this fascinating adventure.

C. W. W.

If You Are Feeding the Winter Birds

If you who live in northern climates are feeding the winter birds outside your window this year, you will be interested in a bit of advice from a bird expert who recently telephoned us. When snow lies heavy on the ground for a period of time or everything is frozen, she says, be sure to put out fine gravel or sand for the birds as well as food. They absolutely must have sand for their crops. Sometimes outdoor birds who are well fed during the winter months perish simply for lack of sand. When all is frozen, fresh drinks of water (frequently renewed so they will not freeze) are also welcome.

M. J. T.

A Friday Column

Deep Winter at the Little House

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nebraska

Some folk reach out of an icy morning and turn on the heat. Others stoke the furnace, while still other folk shake down the heater and open the stove pipe draft. Not so at the Little House. Morning means stepping from a bed loaded down with sundry comforters, hurrying across a floor as cold as the cakes of ice Liza crossed on, and starting a fire in the inadequate heater. It means thawing water which has perhaps frozen solid, before one can even wash faces, it sometimes means thawing milk and other breakfast needs, and it means also hours before the house will be really warm and comfortable.

Some folk step to the porch for the morning paper, but at the Little House one waits hours for the mail man to get through—if he gets through drifted roads and deep snow. Sometimes a week or two goes by without mail service, and then there is the delight of a whole gunny-sack of mail, papers, magazines, letters. Sometimes there is a check or two for the Motherlady, who between tasks pounds an ancient typewriter for the checks which mean clothes of the simplest style, magazines, and the other precious little things such as a new teakettle or a warm scarf for the Littlest One.

* * *

You perhaps stop at the corner grocery for your loaf of bread and canned goods. At the Little House one soaks a yeast cake, sets the sponge at night and wraps it in old coats as tenderly as if it were an infant. One warms the flour in the morning, adds the warm water, salt, lard and sugar, and, in time, kneads the dough. It is kept warm, and kneaded down, mixed into pans, and as the afternoon wanes is baked into golden crusted loaves.

Nor does the bacon come sliced and wrapped in cellophane, nor the eggs in a cardboard carton. We grow the bacon, and gather the eggs. We also raised the vegetables, now in their neat glass jars, and coddled and fed a balanced ration to the layers in the henhouse. We planted the seed that grew into cabbage plants, that were transplanted from the hot beds into the garden. We shielded the plants with old tin cans, watered them, hoed them, sprayed them with protective mixtures, and at last gathered and wrapped them for the winter pit.

* * *

Perhaps in your home, you press a button for your light. Each day at the Little House the Motherlady fills the green glass lamp and the nickel plated "rayo," sees that the wicks are trimmed and the chimneys washed. Night closes in early at the Little House and the evenings are long. Books are a king's pleasure and ours, too; a radio was a dream once and for us it, too, has now come true. These only are our luxuries, our extravagances. For our supplies are in terms of products, not money, at the Little House.

Evening chores must be completed before dark or else by the feeble rays of a kerosene lantern. Wood must be stacked in the flimsy lean-to first kitchen, water must be brought in to last until the morning air is less frigid on the morrow. Baths must be taken behind the living room heater, and cannot be long, or luxurious, but rather a necessity, quickly attended to.

Washing clothes means buckets and buckets of water carried and heated in a boiler on the stove. They mean a steam-filled kitchen and a few hours of soapy work. This work has been much lightened since the introduction of a power washer, earned with the Motherlady's checks over a period of a year. One must warm clothespins in order to hold them with bare fingers in the cold air, while hanging out the clothes. The Motherlady brings them in, frozen in weird empty effigies and they finish drying hung on hangers by the kitchen heater. Ironing calls for three fat and heavy sad-irons which smooth out the sweetly smelling garments. It all takes hours and hours. Need you mind sorting your shirts and socks and linen from the laundry?

* * *

Yes, this is life at the Little House but there is more, too. There is, these last few months, a country telephone, through which one may establish contact with the outside world. There is the radio which brings music, news, and the weather forecasts that mean a lot to those who cultivate "the good earth." There are friends who call occasionally for an evening of talk with home-raised popcorn and a plate of fudge and divinity. There are books, many of them, a constant changing set of them, from the great state library.

There are chicken pies with flaky, rich crusts; bowls of mashed potatoes inviting with melted butter, cabbage salad with sour cream dressing and celery salt, thick, heavy cream, and rich milk for the Littlest One, steaming, flavorsome stews for hungry mouths, firm, sweet spicy pickles with their cousin Dandy Dill.

* * *

There is peace in a white world, warmth by a roaring fire, good talk over the affairs of the day. The petty little things do not enter quite so often here; we are less concerned with the trivialities of outer life. Since the world beats no path to our door, we are spared the pressure of its rush and some of the crassness of its worldliness. Our doors are never locked, our table always big enough to seat the hungry wayfarer.

Being the Motherlady of the Little House has its problems and its challenges. Often, too, she feels its hedging walls. But more often she is grateful for their shelter.

Contributions for this Friday column, "Adventures in Homemaking," may be submitted at any time to the Editor of the Women's Department.

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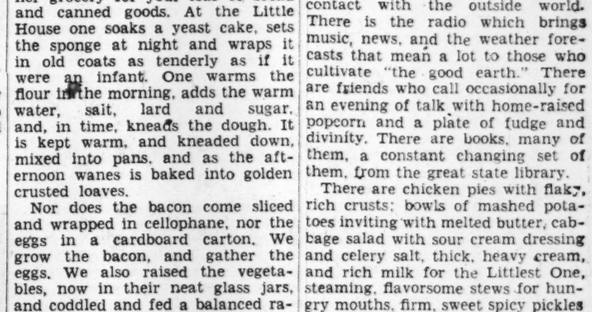

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Today's sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day 1,266,050
1938 volume to date 21,763,031
1937 volume to date 35,516,446

Renewed Selling Depresses Stocks One to 3 Points

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Renewed selling toppled industrial stocks 1 to 3 points in today's market after several attempts at recovery failed to get a foot-hold.

The list tilted slowly upward in early proceedings but stumbled following release of the President's rearmament message. The ticker tape, for a brief interval, was behind. Offerings then dried up and a mild come-back got under way. Buyers continued hesitant, however, and prices fell to lowest levels near the final hour.

Transfers were at the rate of about 1,200,000 shares.

Brokers said the 20 per cent increase recommended for the authorized naval building program was a bit under what had been looked for in some quarters. At the same time others thought the contemplated expansion, in addition to construction already planned, should do much for companies supplying war materials.

Bonds and commodities were unexcited, but most displayed lower trends. The French franc rallied sharply in terms of the dollar.

Gold Shares Strong

Gold mines again exhibited strength, Dome and McIntyre hitting new highs.

Among dipping stocks—some subsequently did better—were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Boeing, United Aircraft, Douglas Aircraft, N. Y. Shipbuilding, Electric Boat, Union Carbide, Westinghouse, du Pont, Western Union, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward.

There were fewer omissions of dividends and several earnings statements made pleasant reading.

Rails had to combat last week's freight loadings which, it was announced today, were off contra-seasonally. Chilling also was a sharp drop in december revenues for most of the roads, reflecting growing expenses and lower traffic.

Bond Trend Mixed

Wide swings of both directions in a group of rail and utility issues gave the bond market a mixed trend in late trading today.

Going into the final hour, losses of 1 to 2 or more points were shown by Baltimore & Ohio Refunding 6s, Brooklyn Union Gas 6s, Commonwealth Edison 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, and New Orleans Public Service 5s.

Boston & Maine 5s of 1967 moved up 4 points and advances of around a point were shown by the 4¾s of 1961 and the 5s of 1955. Others gaining fractions to more than a point were Warren Bros. 6s, Burlington 4s, Northern Pacific 4s and Loews 3½s. U. S. Governments came into favor, advancing up to 9-32nds of a point. Foreign dollar bonds were narrow.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—The curb market turned downward in late trading today after a few representative issues in the industrial and utility groups made modest headway during the forenoon.

At the beginning of the final hour declines of minor fractions to more than a point ruled in Electric Bond & Share, Aluminum Co., American Gas, Gulf Oil and Newmont. Montgomery Ward "A" yielded 4 on light offerings.

Unchanged to a trifle improved were Niagara Hudson, Teck Hughes and Columbia Oil & Gas.

Franc Rebound Seen As Fund Maneuver

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP) — An abrupt upturn in the franc today was interpreted by some foreign exchange traders as a maneuver by the French Control Fund timed to punish speculators who had been selling the currency short. The franc rebounded nearly .04 of a cent to about 3.26 cents in mid-morning.

Exchange men said there appeared to have been considerable shortselling of the franc earlier in the week, contributing to its decline. The incentive to sell short, they pointed out, increased yesterday because sellers did not have to make delivery until Monday. Evidently, it was said, traders had been gambling on the chance the currency might break through 3.23 cents, where it had been supported on declines.

PARIS, Jan. 28 (AP)—Pierre Fournier, governor of the Bank of France, pledged continued efforts today to hold down the French discount rate. He recommended close French economic collaboration with other countries.

Reviewing 1937 finances in a report to the stockholders assembly, M. Fournier cited an unfavorable trade balance of 17,000,000,000 francs ($552,500,000 at current values) as the principal cause of the decline of the franc.

He said the bank had come frequently to the aid of private business threatened by sudden tightening of credit.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market closed with a steady tone, and many groups rallied from their early levels but were still fractionally lower at the end of the day. The gilt-edged section and home rails were in good demand while industrials and trans-Atlantic securities moved irregularly. Foreign bonds sold higher and gold mining shares were up on favorable earnings statements. Coppers sold lower. Rubbers remained quiet.

Paris—Suez Canal shares were weak today, declining 620 francs and other international securities moved lower. Royal Dutch lost 175 francs and Bank of France 50. Rentes were mixed, closing 10 centimes higher to 65 down.

Liverpool—Wheat futures gained a half penny on German buying of Argentine grain and the sharp rally in Buenos Aires Thursday. Cotton futures here closed 4 to 7 points down.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	36½	36¼	36½	— ⅛
85	42¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	42¾	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	7⅞	Adams Exp (.60g)	16	8⅞	8½	8½	
28⅝	16½	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
86¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	19	48	46¼	46½	—1½
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	10	1¼	1	1⅛	
15⅜	8	Alaska Jun (.80a)	97	12¾	12	12	— ¼
5⅜	1	Allegheny	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
58½	10	Allegr pf xw	3	13½	12½	12½	Jan 25
59⅝	11	Allegr pf $30 ww	2	13½	12	12½	
59	11	Allegr pf $40 ww	4	13¾	12¼	12¼	Jan 25
25⅛	10½	Alles pr pf	5	14	13¼	14	—1
45⅝	13	Allen Stl	2	16¾	15¼	15½	— ½
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	5	161	158	161	+1
17⅛	7¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	9½	9¼	9¼	Jan 26
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	4	12	11½	11½	— ½
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores	23	7	6⅞	7	
85	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	50½	50¼	50½	Jan 26
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	45	42	39¾	42	+ ⅝
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12	12	12	
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	4	24	22¾	24	Jan 13
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	4	60⅞	60	60	—1
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7¾g)	4	60	60	60	Jan 27
41⅜	18	Am Bank Note (⅛e)	6	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	14	33	31	31½	—1½
121	69	Am Can (4)	8	78	75¾	75¾	—1¼
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	164	164	164	Jan 14
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	10	21⅜	20½	21⅜	— ⅞
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	40	40	40	
33¾	11¼	Am Ch'&Cable (1½g)	15	14½	13½	13½	— ½
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Jan 24
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	93½	93½	93½	—1½
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	1	8	6	6	
30¾	8¼	Am Coml Alchl (½g)	3	11⅜	11½	11½	
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (1½e)	2	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¾
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	
17	5	Am European	3	6½	6½	6½	Jan 18
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	19	3⅜	3	3⅛	— ¼
58⅞	14¼	Am & For P $6 pf	1	14	14	14	—5
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	7	17½	16⅜	16⅜	—1¼
38⅛	3¾	Am & For P 2 pf	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	4	10	10	10	
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	28	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	4	21	21	21	— ⅜
25⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	6	36	35	35	Jan 26
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	15½	15½	15½	Jan 27
17¾	5¾	Am International	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
58⅛	14½	Am Locomotive	14	18	17	17⅝	— ⅜
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	61	61	61	
39⅜	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
13⅜	3	Am M & Mtg	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	13	30½	29½	29½	—1
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	—1
16½	3	Am Power & Light	68	4¾	4⅜	4¾	
37⅛	31	Am P&L $6 pf (5⅜g)	8	30	28⅛	28½	—1¼
72½	26	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾g)	10	23½	22¾	23	—2
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	34	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill	40	19⅛	18½	18¾	
101⅝	62⅛	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	4	73	72	72	—1
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 27
29	7½	Am Seating (1¾g)	4	11	10½	10¾	Jan 27
105¾	41	Am Smelt&R (¾e)	58	47¼	45	46⅛	— ⅜
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	125	125	125	—1⅜
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51	51	51	
73¼	22½	Am Stores Pfrs (2)	50	25½	23½	25	— ½
26½	5⅜	Am Stores	1	9	9	9	Jan 27
56⅞	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	—1⅝
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jan 21
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17	17	17	
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	36	144⅛	142	142½	—1¼
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	6	65	63½	63½	—3½
99⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	7	66	65¾	66	
150½	124¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139	138¾	138¾	Jan 27
20⅝	4¼	Am Type Founders	18	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	— ¼
29½	8	Am Wat Wks	56	9⅜	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅜
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	—5¼
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	6	28	27½	28	+ ⅜
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	43	6¾	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
79⅜	27⅛	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 17
69½	25⅞	Anaconda (1¾g)	316	30½	28½	29⅛	— ¾
97	39	Anacon W&C	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
		Anchor Hock (.60a)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	— ½
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	1	13	13	13	
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	28⅛	28	28	Jan 26
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	99	99	99	— ¾
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70g)	54	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	65	65	65	—1
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Jan 21
70½	30	Armstr'g Cork (¼e)	17	32¼	30¾	30¾	—1¼
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan 27
7⅞	2⅝	Arnoom	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 27
24¾	6	Assd Dry Goods	1	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	
25	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 10
94⅜	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	42	34⅝	32¾	32¾	—1¼
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	1	63	63	63	+ ½
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	11	21⅛	20⅜	20¾	— ⅜
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	3	7	7	7	Jan 18
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	4	9½	9½	9½	—1
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	13	21⅜	20¾	21	
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	105½	105½	105½	Jan 27
18½	7⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	5	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
52⅜	39⅛	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	40½	40	40	
94	38	Atlas Powd (3¾g)	3	43	43	43	
8¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	6	6	6	Jan 27
36⅞	3⅛	Auburn Auto	5	4½	4⅜	4½	
9½	2	Austin Nichols	2	2½	2½	2½	
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	18	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	26	8¼	7⅜	8¼	+ ½
49⅛	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	49	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
21	5	Balt & Ohio pf	21	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Jan 27
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	7	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
32	7¾	Barker Bros (⅝g)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 27
35½	10	Barnsdall (1)	36	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	3	11¼	11	11	Jar 26
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	16	16	16	— ½
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99	99	99	Jan 26
15⅞	8⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	3	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
88½	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	21	13	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅜
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2z)	7	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
62¾	29	Best & Co (2½a)	2	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅜
105½	41	Beth Steel	329	56½	53¾	54¼	—1¼
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	91	90¼	90¼	— ¼
69¾	22½	Bigelow-San (3½g)	2	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	—2
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1)	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	8	11⅞	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	149	30⅝	27¾	29½	+ ⅝
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	2	26	26	26	
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
28	16	Borden (1.60)	10	18⅛	18	18	
50⅝	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	54	23½	22⅛	22¾	— ¼
15⅜	3	Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	
35⅜	57⅛	Bower R Bear (½e)	9	18½	18	18	
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	31	8⅞	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	32	21¼	20⅛	20¾	— ⅛
53⅜	22	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	—2¼
47	27	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	6	29¼	28½	28½	Jan 27
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2	1⅞	2	
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	11	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
53	7	Bkln-Man Tr	27	9¾	9⅛	9½	— ¼
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	28	28	28	Jan 27
52¾	15½	Bklyn Un Gas	39	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+1⅛
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	—1¾
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	11	8¼	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	51	5¼	5	5	
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	13	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	9	16¼	16	16	
65¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (4)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
18¾	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
36⅝	15	Burr Add Mach(.20e)	15	17	16½	16¾	— ¼
11⅝	1¾	Bush Terminal	15	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	4	8¼	8	8	—2¼
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	2	7	7	7	— ⅜
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	16	3½	3¼	3½	— ⅛
33⅜	6	Byers Co	7	9½	8¾	9	
34⅜	13½	Byron Jackson (½e)	*2	18	17¼	17½	+ ¼
		C					
48½	18¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	*4	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	
52½	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	21	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
20¼	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	22	8½	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
37⅜	10	Camp Wyant (1)	9	12⅝	12½	12¼	— ½
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	46	16¼	15	15½	
17½	6⅛	Canadian Pacific	19	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
61½	28	Cannon Mills (⅛e)	4	34½	34½	34½	
18½	4⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
35⅜	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	2	16½	16½	16½	—1
9⅜	2⅛	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 27
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	10	85	82	82	—3¼
100	40	Caterpil Trac (⅛e)	8	45¾	44	44	—1¾
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¾
41¼	13	Celanese Corp	7	15¼	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
48¼	19½	Celotex (1.20g)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	1	26½	26½	26½	—1
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	8	3¾	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
41¾	6	Cent RR NJ	1	10	10	10	Jan 19
24¾	4	Cent Violetta (½g)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.10e)	1	5	5	5	Jan 26
86⅝	34¾	Cerro de Pas (1e)	17	39	37	37⅜	—1¼
23⅜	13⅛	Certain-teed	35	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
63¼	25⅛	Champ Pap&F (¼e)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jan 27
44	5	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	Jan 24
68⅝	31	Ches & Ohio (⅝e)	34	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio of (4)	2	89	89	89	
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	1	39	39	39	—2
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 26
6⅜	⅛	Chi & N W	5	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
19½	3⅝	Chi & N W pf	4	3½	3	3	— ⅜
4	1	Chi Gt West	5	¾	¾	¾	
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	3	3½	3½	3¾	
32	10	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	4	12	12	12	— ⅛
1¼	⅜	Chi M St P & P	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	18	1¾	1¼	1¼	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	6	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	31½	31½	31½	Jan 22
3⅝	⅜	Chi Rk Is & P	4	1	1	1	
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10½	1¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
27½	6½	Chi Yellow Cab (½e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	7	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
15¾	3	Childs Co	2	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
135¼	46½	Chrysler (10g)	186	54	51	53½	— ⅛
21⅝	13	City Ice & F (2)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
48	17⅛	Clark Equip (4.80g)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
48½	19½	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	7	22	18⅜	19⅜	—1⅜
41	25½	Climax Molyb(1.70g)	10	34	33⅜	33⅝	—1
29⅝	13¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	4	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	4	118	117	117	Jan 27
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jan 26
28¾	8½	Colgate-Palm	25	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅜
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	10	94	92	92	—2
18	7	Coll & Alk (.5e)	7	22	21½	22	— ¼
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	15½	15	15	
32	16¾	Columb Br A (1.95g)	12	18½	17⅞	18	—1
31½	16⅜	Columb Br B (1.95g)	1	21	21	21	Jan 20
20⅞	4⅜	Colum G&El (.45e)	97	7⅜	7	7⅛	— ⅛
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	73½	73½	73½	—1
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	5	12⅝	12	12⅜	— ⅜
46½	25⅜	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
125¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	66	66	66	— ¾
69¼	30⅜	Coml Credit (4a)	5	33½	33½	33½	— ⅜
114	80	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
80¼	34	Coml Inv Tr (4a)	9	37⅛	36¼	37⅛	
120	86	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	Jan 26
21¼	1	Coml Solv (.60)	23	8⅞	7⅞	8	— ⅛
109½	39½	Comwlth & Sou	54	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
75⅝	34	Comlth&So pf (¾k)	8	32½	32	32½	+ ½
19½	4½	Comwlth Ed (1¾)	5	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
45½	20	Conde Nast	3	6	6	6	Jan 27
33¾	8	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	8	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
19¼	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	3	7½	7½	7½	Jan 27
18⅞	4¾	Consol Aircraft (½g)	60	16¼	14⅝	15¼	— ¼
49⅞	21½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
108	92	Consol Edison (2)	67	21½	20⅝	20¾	— ¼
27	19½	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	93	93	93	— ¼
107⅝	13¼	Consol Film (2)	2	1⅝	1½	1½	
146½	88⅜	Consol Film pf (½g)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
78⅛	29½	Detroit Ed (2e)	3	94¼	94¼	94¼	
36½	18¼	Devoe & Rayn A (3a)	1	30½	30½	30½	—3
40⅛	30	Diamd Match(½e)	2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
23	9¾	Diam T Mot (4)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
29	10	Dist Corp-Seag (½g)	24	13¾	13	13¼	+ ⅛
96	60½	Dist Corp-S pf ww (5)	9	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
25	15	Dixie Vortex (1½)	1	16⅜	16¼	16¼	Jan 26
46⅜	16½	Doehler D C (2g)	8	20	20	20	— ¼
57¼	35	Dome Mines (1e)	84	59¾	58½	58½	+ ¼
12⅜	5	Dominion Stores	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅞
77¼	26½	Douglas Aircraft	85	41	38¼	39¾	+ ½
159¼	79½	Dow Chem (¾e)	4	88	88	88	+ ½
55	21	Dresser A (1½g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jan 27
39¼	8¼	Dresser B	3	10	9½	9½	Jan 27
1⅜	½	Duluth So Sh & Atl	5	¾	¾	¾	Jan 3
3½	½	Duluth S S & A pf	30	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 3
8¼	1½	Dunhill Internat	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 22
17½	10	Duplan Silk (1)	1	10	10	10	
180¼	98	du Pont de N (6¼g)	46	112	107⅜	110	—1
135½	130	du Pont deb (6)	1	135	135	135	Jan 20
112	107½	du Pont pf (4½)	2	113¼	113¼	113¼	Jan 25
		E					
17	2½	Eastern Rolling Mill	7	5⅝	5½	5½	
198	144	Eastman Kodak (8a)	5	156	155½	156	+ ½
37½	15¼	Eaton Mfg (¼e)	7	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
16	2¾	Eitingon Schild	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7¼	3⅜	Elec & Mus (.19g)	1	3½	3½

Business and Industry

SEC Hails Plan for Far-Reaching Stock Exchange Reform

Commerce and Finance

Bethlehem Steel 1937 Net Profits $7.64 on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Eugene G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Corp., said steel prices could not be "materially reduced" without cutting wages, "which are such a large part of costs."

Mr. Grace, however, said: "We have not proposed any reductions in wage rates, nor have we discussed the subject with our employees. I hope it won't be necessary."

His comment was made in connection with Bethlehem's earnings report, which showed a net income of $4,253,329, equal to 76 cents a share on the common stock for the December quarter of 1937, compared with $5,291,492, or $1.08 a share for the corresponding quarter of 1936 and $9,249,560 or $2.31 in the September 1937 quarter.

Earns $7.64 on Common

For the full year 1937, net income amounted to $31,819,596 or $7.64 on the common stock, against $13,901,006 or $2.09 a share in 1936.

As he handed out the report, the operating head of the industry's second largest producer was asked for a direct statement on President Roosevelt's contention wages should be maintained and prices cut to broaden markets for goods.

He declined, but offered instead what he discribed as his own views on price reductions, pointing out a small cut in steel prices last year would have been sufficient to wipe out all Bethlehem's profits. He cited the 1937 income figures showing profit amounted to about 8 per cent of the gross income from sales.

Directors took no action on the common dividend, but declared $1.75 a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred and 25 cents on the 5 per cent cumulative preferred, ($20 par value) both payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 4. The corporation previously had paid out $5 a share on the common stock in 1937.

Mr. Grace said orders are "not quite matching" current operations, which are 32 per cent of capacity. New business, he said, is coming in at the rate of 26 per cent of capacity.

No Pickup in Sight

While observing he didn't "see anything right at the moment to indicate any important pickup in operations," Mr. Grace said this observation was based on conditions today, and did not include new business which might develop from a rearmament program, new railroad demand in the event of a favorable I.C.C. decision on freight rates, or other developments.

He pointed out particularly the $93,470,063 in estimated value of orders on hand at the end of 1937—compared with $125,820,000 at the end of the previous quarter, and $123,690,000 on hand at the end of 1936—and said "this is a nice volume of business to begin the year with. It's bigger than anything we had on hand in 1929."

He emphatically declared any current absence of demand "is not due to price" and cited the recent report of a Government agency which said steel prices quoted to the Government were not too high.

"We haven't seen any pressure, or felt any, to reduce prices," Mr. Grace added. "The price structure is holding as firm as the rock of Gibraltar."

He said it "will be obvious that prices cannot be materially reduced without adversely affecting wages."

"It is interesting to note," he continued, "that wage rates now prevailing are the highest of all-time with the hourly average earnings 31 per cent above 1929, and with more actual money in the pay envelope in 1937, when the men averaged 37 hours per week, than in 1929, when they averaged 48 hours a week."

Fuel Oil Deliveries In 1936 Establish New Record Volume

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines said domestic fuel oil deliveries in 1936 reached a record volume of 408,409,000 barrels.

Officials said this was 11.6 per cent above the 1935 requirements of 365,985,000 barrels. The previous record was 384,422,000 barrels reported for 1929.

Exports and shipments of fuel oil totaled 34,883,000 barrels in 1936, the largest since 1930.

Domestic fuel oil sales plus exports totaled 443,292,000 barrels, a gain of 12.2 per cent over 1935. The 1936 deliveries, the bureau said, represent the greatest volume of fuel oil ever supplied by American oil companies. It exceeded the previous record established in 1929 by 20,000,000 barrels.

ICC Approves $2,000,000 Loan for Boston & Maine

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission approved an application by the Boston & Maine Railroad for authority to borrow $2,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The approval was conditioned upon the railroad providing certain additional collateral.

Commissioner Charles D. Mahaffie dissented, but made no comment. Mr. Mahaffie recently dissented when the commission approved applications for RFC loans by the Baltimore & Ohio and the Erie.

The Boston & Maine loan will be due for repayment Feb. 1, 1939.

World Zinc Production Increases in December

NEW YORK (AP)—World zinc production in December totaled 161,606 short tons, compared with 157,359 in the preceding month, according to trade statistics. U. S. production in December stood at 51,787 tons, against 49,393 in November.

World production for 1937 rose to 1,849,367 tons from 1,650,222 in the preceding year. Total United States output for the year was 589,032 tons.

Committee Head

By a Staff Artist

Carle C. Conway

Chairman of Continental Can Company, Who Heads Committee Proposing Far-Reaching Reforms in Stock Exchange Administrative Machinery

C. & O. Taking Over Control of Erie and Nickel Plate Roads

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28 (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad tomorrow takes direct control of Erie and Nickel Plate railroads through purchase of capital stock from Alleghany Corp., top holding company of the eight Van Sweringen railroads, and Virginia Transportation Corp., a C. & O. subsidiary.

A spokesman for the roads which now are controlled by Robert R. Young and Eastern associates said today the transfer will take place at the New York Trust Company in New York.

C. & O., biggest money maker of the Van Sweringen roads, proposes to pay Alleghany Corp. $5,065,475 for 167,000 shares of Nickel Plate common and 215,000 shares of Erie common. All but $550,000 already has been paid and this will be arranged tomorrow through cancellation of a debt which Alleghany owes C. & O. These holdings represent 49.58 per cent of Nickel Plate and 10 per cent of Erie.

Through an arrangement by which C. & O. will cancel an equal amount of stock it holds in Virginia Transportation Corp., C. & O. is obtaining Virginia Transportation's 7.44 per cent interest in Nickel Plate stock and 45.68 per cent interest in Erie. The stock, authorized to be transferred includes 25,100 shares of Nickel Plate common, 151,405 shares of Erie first preferred, 60,195 shares of Erie second preferred and 769,800 shares of Erie common.

Together, Alleghany and Virginia Transportation have owned 57.02 per cent of Nickel Plate and 55.68 per cent of Erie, which now is in reorganization with a trustee scheduled to be named by Federal Court here Feb. 14.

Carloadings 14 P. C. Lower Than in Like Week of Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 570,333 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Jan. 22.

This was a decrease of 10,267 cars, or 1.8 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 95,013, or 14.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 276,822, or 32.7 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk	—Decr. from— Last wk	Yr ago
Miscellaneous Freight	206,830	3,044	51,189
Merchandise	145,547	†4,295	13,130
Coal	135,106	6,344	29,008
Grain and Grain Products	36,151	6,242	†6,637
Livestock	15,573	†354	2,827
Forest Products	27,242	†1,371	2,891
Ore	7,159	613	2,813
Coke	6,725	144	5,448

†Increase.

Says Freight Rates Must Be Raised to Save Roads

PITTSBURGH (AP)—John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, asserted freight rates must be increased "to bring the railways out of a financial bog." He spoke before 25 of the nation's railway chiefs at a directors meeting of the association.

"Transportation," Mr. Pelley said, "is being conducted on a basis which is entirely too low. The past seven years have been lean. Progress has been made from a service viewpoint, but not from a financial viewpoint."

Asserting that prices were up 40 per cent, wages 18 per cent higher and taxes 25 per cent larger than in 1933, he declared: "The railroads cannot keep up under such back-breaking conditions."

Taking up other proposed cures for the railways' ills, Mr. Pelley said, "Consolidation would take too long. Co-ordination of services and facilities are already being done, but it, too, is not speedy enough to help. And lines cannot be abandoned without creating too much ill will."

December Air Traffic Lower

CHICAGO—December passenger traffic on domestic air lines ran 25.9 per cent under a year ago and 8.8 per cent below November, according to the Air Transport Association of America. December was the poorest month since February and the second month in 1937 in which traffic ran below the corresponding period of the year before. The traffic reported, however, was well above estimates.

Stock Exchange Receives Drastic Plan for Reform

NEW YORK (AP)—The most drastic and far-reaching revamping of administrative machinery in the 146 years of its existence was proposed for the New York Stock Exchange by a committee of brokers and business men who have been studying its problems at the request of its president, Charles R. Gay.

The governing committee of the exchange received and held for further action proposals which included replacement of the present non-salaried member president with a paid "outside" chief executive; abolition of the existing law committee, which has been regarded as the real policy-making body of the exchange, and admission of representatives of the general public to the board of governors.

The committee, headed by Carle C. Conway, chairman of the Continental Can Co., presented its recommendations simultaneously to Gay, in New York, and to Chairman William O. Douglas, of the SEC, in Washington. The latter, last fall, issued a virtual "reorganize—or else" ultimatum to the exchange.

SEC Head Hails Move

Mr. Douglas, in Washington today, said of the report:

"It does credit to the committee and the New York Stock Exchange. . . . If adopted by the exchange, these recommendations would create a framework upon which could be developed a truly effective system of self-regulation under Government supervision."

The organization study committee report said "It is apparent to us that the organization of the stock exchange should be revised to accord with changing times and conditions," adding that "the public interest is the primary consideration."

Of the proposal for a salaried chief officer, the report said:

"The affairs of the stock exchange have now attained such significance and have so many ramifications that the exchange needs a president who, upon election, should divest himself of all other business interests of every kind; should be adequately paid; and should devote full time to his task."

The ranking member-officer of the exchange, the committee suggested, should be chairman of the board of governors, serving without salary. No such office now exists.

Terms of the Proposal

The committee suggested:

1. A board of governors for the exchange of 32 persons, compared with the 50 at present.

2. Three of these governors, to be nominated by the president, to represent the general public.

3. Six governors to represent non-member or member partners of exchange firms having their principal business outside New York City.

4. Terms of governors would be three years, and they would be ineligible to succeed themselves after serving two terms, except after an interval of at least one term.

The law committee of the board of governors, often referred to as the "brain trust" of the exchange, which is so constituted as to be virtually self-perpetuating, would be replaced, if the committee recommendations are followed, by a seven-man executive committee, including the president and the chairman of the board. It would serve in an advisory capacity to the president and the full board of governors.

The committee made no recommendation as to possible candidates for the new paid exchange head, saying:

"We believe the board of governors should have the responsibility of making the selection."

Gains in Business Forecast for 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Business for 1938 should reach index levels 7 per cent to 15 per cent higher than in 1937, according to the majority of executives of 104 major American corporations, it was revealed in a tabulation of opinions submitted to Col. Benjamin F. Castle, vice president of the Administrative & Research Corp., New York.

The first half is regarded with some misgivings, but the general tone of opinions was hopeful of an early solution of present ills. Closer co-operation between Government and business is held inevitable. Concessions from both sides would make it possible for business to discount the future with a greater feeling of security than was felt in 1937. Though there is concern over further governmental regulation, most executives feel that the expected end of legislative suspense and surprises will restore confidence.

Air Conditioning Markets Extensive, Survey Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Markets for air conditioning today are "vast, varied and still largely untouched," according to an analysis of the air conditioning industry distributed by the investment supervisory department of H. C. Wainwright & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

"An increase in sales from $8,000,000 in 1932 to about $85,000,000 in 1937," the study observes, "amounts to little more than the introduction of air conditioning. A study of the principal markets indicates that, at the present time, the industry is merely at the threshold of a period of impressive expansion.

"Industrial processes requiring humidity or temperature control provided the first, and, for two decades, the only important market. Potentially the greatest, but at present the smallest market lies in the residential field. Substantial progress here must await further reduction in air conditioning costs and a revival of building activity. The commercial market is much the largest now and will continue far in the lead for some years to come.

Maze of Difficulties Develops From TVA-C. & S. Embroilment

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Street is watching with much interest the parade of political figures which has suddenly begun to cross the public utility stage like the mechanical figures of the Nuremberg clock, since Wendell Willkie, apparently to his own as much as anyone's surprise, rang the bell by offering to sell out the Commonwealth & Southern's southern property to settle the TVA problem of private utilities once and for all.

First came Governor Browning of Tennessee with a suggestion that the State which he heads should buy out C & S's Tennessee Electric Power Company. Some months ago Governor Browning split with Ed Crump, Earl of Warwick in Tennessee politics and 30-year recognized political boss of Memphis. Mr. Crump sent a wire to Roosevelt advising that he disregard Governor Browning's suggestion.

The Browning Proposal

Senator McKellar, friendly to Mr. Crump and senior incumbent from Tennessee in the U. S. Senate, a position which Governor Browning is said to want, also advised against the Browning proposal. Senator Berry, millionaire head of the Typographers' Union, who was appointed by Governor Browning to fill the junior senatorial vacancy, from Tennessee, supports the Governor. The latter retorted to McKellar's opposition by implying that if the Senator were let in on some of the political gravy in the proposal he might not be so hostile.

Meanwhile the mayor of Clarksville has suggested the state ought to stay out of the picture and let the cities and towns get together and arrange to distribute TVA power.

An investigation of TVA seems possible, on the grounds of the difficulty over Senator Berry's alleged marble holdings, now almost engulfed in a TVA dam, for which the Senator and his associates want $5,000,000 damages. Another cause for investigation may be the deals made between TVA and various large industrial power users like those which settled in the area round the Niagara hydro-electric power development, including Monsanto Chemical, Aluminum Corporation of America, Victor Chemical, and Electro-Metallurgical (carbide subsidiary).

Still another alleged justification for an inquiry is the fact that on the same day TVA representatives were giving somewhat different stories to the three-judge court at Chattanooga and to a Congressional committee on the height and cost of the proposed Gilbertsville dam.

Who Should Investigate

There is a difference of opinion, however, as to who should conduct the investigation. Senator Norris wants it done by the Federal Trade Commission, which utility people here feel would be a whitewash, while Representative Andrew May of Kentucky wants it done by the House Military Affairs Committee, of which he is the chairman. Kentucky has received little or none of the TVA distribution of purchasing power, and in addition Representative May comes from a coal producing electorate, not likely to be sympathetic toward hydro-electric power.

The Gilbertsville dam is by far the most ambitious TVA project yet broached. With an estimated cost of $112,000,000 out of a total estimated outlay of $530,000,000 for all the 11 dams together, it woud back up a lake 184 miles long. It would be lowest on the Tennessee River, near the mouth. Above it are Wilson Dam (Muscle Shoals), completed, Wheeler Dam, completed, Chickamauga Dam near Chattanooga, building. Norris Dam, way up the river near Knoxville, completed in the summer of 1936 and several others building or propected for whose power a market is yet to be found. Scattered through the Tennessee Valley, mostly on tributaries, are dams of the Tennesse Electric Power Company.

The three-judge Chattanooga decision is expected to receive a Supreme Court verdict during the current session, i. e., some time before May. Most people in the Street expect the three-judge court to be upheld but a few prejudiced persons believe not, holding that the two judges appointed to sit on each side of Judge Gore were prejudiced, and that the Supreme Court may send back the case because it may consider some of the evidence pertinent which was excluded.

PWA Grants Aid Cities

An early dissolution of the PWA injunctions is expected to release funds for municipal power ventures in most leading Tennessee cities. Memphis, now served by the Electric Bond & Share subsidiary, Memphis Power & Light, voted to accept the PWA grant, since these grants have not been enjoined, but instead of waiting for one of the enjoined loans borrowed the money locally and is beginning a duplicate electric distribution system such as Seattle now has.

Chattanooga has voted to accept the PWA money (45 per cent grant, 55 per cent loan) and will go ahead slowly to parallel the distribution system of Tennessee Electric Power in that city. TEP will then have to decide whether to pull its lines out or not. Some of the private lines in the area are already being pulled out due to duplication by TVA.

Knoxville, like Chattanooga, will soon have PWA money and will go ahead to build. It will get power directly from the nearby Norris Dam from which a main line extends to the Aluminum Corporation and on to the Hiwassee dam (building). The Mayor of Nashville announced a year or two ago that Nashville would make no move until the PWA 'litigation was decided, after which it would go ahead the same way as other leading Tennessee cities.

TVA now has no line to Nashville, which is on the Cumberland, not the Tennessee River, but has indicated that its line to the new Gilbertsville dam will run somewhere near Nashville and of course pick up any business possible along the way, the meaning of which news is not obscure to Tennessee Electric, which owns the present distribution system in Nashville.

Fear Municipal Competition

What TEP most fears, and what is most at issue now with all legal bars to TVA expansion apparently removed, is that the municapalities will build their own system, buy TVA power at artificially low rates, force the TEP's distributing systems out of business and so leave its generating and transmission facilities dangling in the air.

Historic background of the current situation is somewhat as follows. TVA was inaugurated in mid-1933. At first it had power only at Muscle Shoals, inherited from the war. On January 4, 1934 a deal was struck between TVA and Commonwealth & Southern (for its subsidiaries, Tennessee Eelectric Power, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi Power) TVA got lines and distribution in 16 counties around Muscle Shoals, and agreed to stay out of the remaining territory. It pumped Muscle Shoals power in TEP's system, and took power out at Norris Dam for construction.

Since then it has constructed its own transmission line from Muscle Shoals to Norris Dam, running across the middle of the state. From this line TVA now has a branch of its own running down to Chickamauga Dam, for construction, and from which Chattanooga will presumably be supplied, and when work starts on the giant Gilbertsville dam a TVA transmission line will be run up there for construction work which will incidentally be available to supply the probable Nashville municipally constructed system to parallel TEP there.

More TVA Troubles

The 1934 contract was to run out three months after Norris Dam (Clinch Cove) was finished. Termimination was put off three months to Feb. 3 while a power pool conference was arranged by the President. This conference was terminated without result by the President in January, 1937, and the TVA-C. & S. interchange agreement ran out Feb. 3. There is still some interchange but some billions of kilowatt hours are also running to waste.

Meantime in May, 1936 19 affected power companies sued to stop the TVA from expanding its dam and transmission program. TVA went ahead, so an injunction was sought and obtained from District Judge Gore in December, 1936. The President gave this as his reason for terminating the power pool conferences. The injunction was raised by the Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati which later appointed Judges Allen and Martin to sit with Gore under the legal remains of the President's court-packing plan, the Judiciary Reorganization Act. TVA went ahead with its building of transmission lines.

The Berry case finished before three federal commissioners at Chattanooga in December. As a dramatic finale Chairman Morgan of the TVA, Lilienthal and Harcourt Morgan, Lilienthal and Har.court Morgan, walked into court and offered to take the witness stand. He said in the summer the TVA's geologists reported the Berry marble lands of little value. He went on vacation and returned to find that Lilienthal and Morgan had agreed to a settlement; which he objected to as illegal. He suggested that at some future time he might say more, from which it is inferred that it would be unwise for his colleagues to obtain his early dismissal.

Your Income Tax

This is the fifth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Personal Exemptions

In addition to the personal exemption of $1,000 for single persons and $2,500 for married persons living together and for heads of families, a taxpayer is entitled to a credit of $400 for each dependent, defined by income tax law and regulations as a person under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective. The term "mentally or physically defective" means not only cripples and those mentally defective but persons in ill health and the aged.

In order to be entitled to the $400 credit, the taxpayer must furnish the dependent his or her chief support. The credit is based upon actual financial dependency and not mere legal dependency. For example, a father whose children receive half or more of their support from a trust fund or other separate source is not entitled to the credit.

Neither relationship nor residence is a factor in the allowance of the $400 credit for a dependent. The taxpayer and the dependent may be residents of different cities. If husband and wife both contribute to the support of a dependent, the $400 credit may be taken by the one contributing the chief support, and may not be divided between them.

A single person who supports in his home an aged mother is entitled not only to the $400 credit for a dependent but also to the personal exemption of $2,500 as the head of a family. A widower supporting under similar circumstances a dependent child under 18 years of age also is entitled to the personal exemption of $2,500 as the head of a family, plus the $400 credit for a dependent.

Under the Revenue Act of 1936 both the personal exemption and the credit for dependents are required to be prorated where the status of the taxpayer changed during the year.

Australia Again In Most-Favored Nation Category

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—On Feb. 1, the United States will re-admit the Commonwealth of Australia to its particular commercial community of nations. That is, the United States will grant Australia most-favored-nation treatment once more, having denied it since May, 1936, in one of the more anomalous oddities of international commercial relations. By this action, Germany alone will remain outside the pale of most-favored nations as interpreted by the American Government.

"It will be remembered," says the State Department in its explanation today, "that the Government of Australia," in May, 1936, undertook a form of import restriction which resulted in discriminations against United States commerce and diversion of imports to other sources. This made necessary the presidential action which followed in June, when the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to discontinue on Aug. 1, 1936, the application to Australian products of the lowered rates made in United States trade agreements."

Discrimination by Australia

By that action, Australia and Germany alone among nations normally enjoying most-favored-nation treatment of the United States were debarred these privileges under all reciprocal trade agreements concluded by Secretary Hull. There were other nations whose commercial policies toward the United States, in one way or another, were distinctly more restrictive than those of Australia.

In the case of the Canberra Government, the discrimination was legalistically flagrant and practically effective. The State Department, with all the good will in the world toward a vigorous young British Dominion, had to class Australia with the closed economy of National-Socialist Germany.

Obstacles Removed

Now the obstacles have been removed. And the American consul-general at Sydney has delivered the following note to the Government of Australia:

"I am instructed by my Government to inform you that, on the basis of the announcement made by the Government of Australia on Dec. 7, 1937, of its intention to abolish import restrictions and of action subsequently taken which effectively restores to American exporters without discrimination the market possibilities they formerly enjoyed in Australia, the President of the United States shall thenceforth be accorded most-favored-nation tariff treatment."

Administration Is Considering Loans For Small Business

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Morgenthau said a plan for loans to small business men was one of many ideas being considered by the Administration as an aid to business and industry.

The Cabinet member said he could not discuss the details.

The Administration, it was understood, was considering methods to make it easier for small businesses to float securities to obtain necessary funds and in addition was studying the possibility of reopening Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan activities.

Chairman William O. Douglas of the Securities Commission recently told Congressmen that present facilities for securities financing were inadequate for small businesss men.

Since last Oct. 19, the President's policy has been against RFC loans but he has relaxed it in the case of a few railroads and for the Commodity Credit Corporation which needed funds to finance the new corn loans.

Cheering reports on industrial production, foreign trade and wholesale business helped encourage Administration officials studying the general business situation.

Values Berry Leases At Over $5,000,000

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Leslie Morris, chief counsel for Senator George L. Berry and others, declared his clients should receive "more than $5,000,000" for their mineral and marble leases in the Tennessee Valley Authority's Norris Dam reservoir.

Mr. Morris for the first time placed a definite value on the holdings which the TVA has charged are worthless and were obtained in "bad faith" with intent to prosecute a claim against the Government.

His statement came during a lull in arguments over the value of the leases before a three-man Federal commission which heard the TVA's suit to condemn the leases as worthless.

Chicago, Northwestern Net Income for 1937, $37,401

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company reported 1937 net railway operating income, after depreciation charges, of $37,401, compared with $5,260,641 for 1936.

The report showed a decrease of $2,166,762 in railway operating revenues during the year. Operating expenses dropped $174,639. The largest drop in revenues was in freight where a loss of $2,831,514 was noted.

Passenger revenues showed a smart gain of $1,088,563 and mail paid $109,753 more than during the previous year.

Shell to Extend Ohio Pipeline

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The Shell Petroleum Corp. announced that its 241-mile eight-inch gasoline pipeline from its Wood River, Ill., refinery to Indianapolis will be extended to include a six-inch pipeline to Toledo, and a 67-mile spur will be constructed from Lima, Ohio, to Columbus. The total cost of the program will be $5,000,000.

Promoted

Charles R. Moffatt

Appointed Director of Advertising of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Moffatt Had Been 31 Years With Subsidiary Companies of U. S. Steel, and Was Advertising Manager of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation

Producers, Smelters Reduce Copper Price To 10 Cents a Pound

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—The price of domestic copper was cut to 10 cents a pound today in a slash made simultaneously by custom smelters and primary producers. It brought the market back to the low of last December when custom smelters, for a single day, offered the red metal at that figure.

In making the market uniform at 10 cents the custom smelters dropped the price ¼ cent while the producers chipped off ½ cent. Last week the producers cut their long-held 11-cent price, which the trade regarded as purely nominal, by ½ cent. At the same time custom smelters lowered their price from 10½ to 10¼ cents.

Custom smelters since last fall have sold copper over a fairly wide price range, but consistently their prices were under the 11-cent level of producers. From the 10-cent low of December smelters stepped it up to a high of 10.87½ cents on Jan. 11.

Adjusting to the new price of refined copper leading fabricators announced reductions ranging from ⅜ to ½ cent a pound on wire products.

Excess Reserves Of Nation's Banks Rise $70,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said the lendable reserves of the Nation's banks increased last week to the highest total since May 1, 1937.

The excess reserves jumped in the week ended Jan. 26 $70,000,000 to a total of $1,440,000,000. This approached the $1,643,000,000 of excess reserves held by the banks just before reserve requirements were increased last May 1.

The board attributed the increase largely to a $52,000,000 decline in money in circulation, which continued a trend prevalent since Christmas, when Christmas shopping money started flowing back to the banks.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and Treasury cash amounted to $1,223,000,000 on Jan. 26, unchanged for the week.

Members' Trading 17.2 P. C. of Total

WASHINGTON (AP) — Round-lot transactions of New York Stock Exchange members in the week ended Jan. 1 were 17.2 per cent of total exchange dealings, the Securities and Exchange Commission reported.

Round-lot volume on the exchange totaled 8,677,480 shares, or 9.9 per cent larger than the volume reported on the ticker.

Round-lot dealings of members initiated on the floor were 5.15 per cent of all exchange transactions; trading initiated off the floor was 3.68 per cent of aggregate turnover, and round-lot transactions of specialists were 8.37 per cent of all exchange volume.

On the New York Curb Exchange round-lot volume in the same week was 1,799,600 shares, or 12.6 per cent larger than ticker volume.

Round-lot transaction of members comprised 16.28 per cent of the total.

Brokers' Loans Decrease $3,000,000 in Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $851,000,000. The week ended Jan. 26 and the total represented a decrease of $3,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,016,000,000.

Victoria Plans Protection For Investing Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Safeguards for investors entrusting money and securities to Victorian stock and share brokers are provided in what amounts to a disciplinary bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly by State Attorney General Albert L. Bussau.

The investing public suffered heavily through the recent failure of two important sharebroking firms and the protecting bill, prepared with the assistance of the Melbourne Stock Exchange committee, has the support of the three major political parties.

Brokers Restricted

Once it becomes law, every Victorian broker will be required to keep a trust account into which money held for clients must be paid and which can be operated on only with the authority of the clients. An audit and report on brokers' accounts and transactions will be required annually by an approved auditor.

An independent audit may be ordered by the Attorney General upon complaint by a person who has had dealings with a broker, or on receipt of a 'Change committee report that it is doubtful if the broker concerned can meet his commitments.

Any broker refusing to produce specified books or securities for these audits, or who hinders the auditors in any way, will be liable to a £500 penalty or two years imprisonment.

"Protection of the investing public means more than safeguarding individuals against monetary losses," says Mr. Bussau. "When investors lose confidence in, and withdraw their capital from, the industries and enterprises upon which Australia's prosperity depends, business must languish and unemployment increase. The industrial share market reflects investors' national confidence and the sharebroker is the only medium through which shares can be conveniently purchased.

Protection Is Aim

"The Government fears the recent Melbourne disclosures have caused misgivings in the minds of investors and intending investors. It is anxious to see that those who are willing to support industry will not be deterred from doing so by the doubt or fear that they cannot safely entrust their money or their securities to the people whom they engage to carry out their business."

The bill does not suggest any interference with routine 'Change technique. Its provisions for periodical surprise audits simply means that brokers dishonestly dabbling with clients' funds will be quickly found out—and penalized.

Corn Margin Rate Reduced to Lowest Level in 5 Years

CHICAGO (AP)—Margin requirements for trading in future deliveries of corn on the Board of Trade have been reduced 25 per cent.

The Board of Trade Clearing Corporation initiated the cut with a terse announcement that margins for members of the clearing corporation had been cut a cent a bushel to three cents. This is the lowest margin rate in five years.

Commission houses are bound by regualtion to charge traders 150 per cent of the clearing corporation requirements. This cut the margin to 4½ cents a bushel from the six cents required heretofore.

Margin requirements were advanced in all grains in 1933 after the bank holidays and were kept at a high level in an effort to preclude "shoestring" accounts forcing major market crises such as occurred in July, 1933, when the collapse of a major commission house ended the grain market boom of that year.

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS

Certified Public Accountants

TAX CONSULTANTS

551 Fifth Avenue
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NEW YORK

Emerson E. Rossmoore C. P. A.

Ira B. Robbins C. P. A.

Boston Fund INC.

Massachusetts Investors Trust

A prospectus with respect to shares of either of these investment funds will be furnished on request

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 Devonshire Street, Boston

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
29 3⅛s '47-'42	106.3	106.3	106.3
13 3⅛s '46-'44	107.12	107.12	107.12
10 4s '54-'44	112.21	112.21	112.21
8 2⅝s '47-'45	104.9	104.8	104.8
10 3½s '47-'43	106.9	106.3	106.9
6 4¼s '52-'47	117.16	117.12	117.12
55 2¾s '51-'48	102.7	102.6	102.6
46 2½s '53-'49	99.30	99.27	99.27
280 2¾s '54-'51	101.12	101.4	101.12
77 2½s '56-'53	102.8	102.	102.3
81 2¾s '59-'56	101.1	100.30	100.31

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3¼s '44-'44	103.31	103.28	103.31
1 3s '49-'44	103.24	103.24	103.24

Home Owners' Loan

39 2¾s '49-'39	101.25	101.20	101.24
16 2⅛s '44-'42	101.15	101.15	101.15
25 3s '52-'44	103.24	103.24	103.24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
4 Alleghany 5s '49	60	60	60
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	29	29	29
19 Allis Chalm 4s '52	103½	102¾	102¾
9 Am & ForP5s 2030	47½	46	47½
2 Am Ice 5s '53	96	96	96
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103	103	103
2 Am T & T 5½s '43	113½	113⅛	113⅜
27 Am T & T 3¼s '61	101	100⅝	100⅝
36 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103¾	103	103¾
3 Arm Del 4s '57	90¾	90½	90¾
8 Arm Del 4s '55	91	90⅝	91
87 AT&SF 4s '95	106⅛	106	106⅛
87 AT&SF gen 4s '48	102½	102	102
9 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	109¾	109½	109½
10 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
9 Atl & Birm 4s '33	83½	83	83⅜
1 ACL clt 4s '64	69	69	69
23 B & O rfg 6s '95	31¼	30½	30½
10 B & O 1st 5s '48	64	63	63
8 B & O rfg 5s '95	29	28⅞	29
10 B & O 5s '96 F	28½	28¼	28¼
5 B & O 5s 2000 D	28½	27¾	27¾
26 B & O cv 4½s '60	25½	25¼	25¼
22 B & O 4s '48	60	59¾	59¾
5 B & O 4sPLE&WV '41	46	46	46
14 B & O 5s S W '50	39¾	38½	39
3 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	106½	106½	106½
6 Buf R&P 4½s '57	31	31	31
110 Bush Ter 5s '55	39	39	39
3 Can Sou 5s '62	106	106	106
14 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¼	115½	115½
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119	118⅝	118⅝
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	110	110	110
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Can Pac 5s '54	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	96	96	96
12 Can Pac 4s perp	87¾	87	87
1 Caro C&C 5½s '38	100½	100½	100½
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	72	72	72
6 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	98½	98⅛	98⅛
1 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	106	106	106
1 Cen NY Pw 3½s '62	102½	102½	102½
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	60¾	60½	60½
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	27	27	27
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	56½	56½	56½
17 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
4 C&O 4½s '92	118	117	117
7 C&O 3½s '96 D	92½	91½	92½
1 C&O rfx 3½s '96 E	92	92	92
5 Chi&Alton 3s '49	22¼	21½	21½
12 C&G rfx 5s '74 A	99	98¼	99
39 CB&Q gen 4s '58	101½	100	101½
1 CB&Q 4s 111 '49	104½	104	104
12 CB&Q 3½s 111 '49	101½	100⅛	101½
1 Chi&E Ill 6s '34	90	90	90
15 Chic Gt West 4s '59	18	17½	18
39 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
41 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4	3⅞	3⅞
5 CM&SP 4½s '89E	29	29	29
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	28½	28½	28½
4 CM&SP 5½s '89 B	25	25	25
1 Chi&NW 56½s '36	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	19½	19	19½
9 Chi&NW ev 4½s '49	5¼	5	5
1 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
5 CRI & P 4½s'52A	8¼	8¼	8¼
9 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4⅝	4½	4⅝
2 C R I & P 4s '88	18	18	18
5 C T H & SE inc 5s60	45	45	45
6 Ch Un Cha 3¾s '63	106	105¾	106
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103	103	103
2 Childs Inc 5s '43	59	59	59
5 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	56¼	56	56¼
3 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	79	79	79
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110½	110½	110½
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	83¾	83⅜	83⅜
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	81	80	80
6 ClevUnTerm4¼s'77C	72½	72	72
9 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	93	92	92
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	88¼	88⅛	88⅛
3 Col Rock V 4s 48	112¾	112⅜	112⅜
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
17 Com'l Cred 3½s 51	97	96½	97
10 Com'l Cred 3¾s 42	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Comwlth ED 5s '54	113	113	113
17 Comwlth ED 3½s '61	104⅜	103½	103½
2 Comwlth ED 3½s '65	104½	104	104½
1 Con Edis 3½s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Con Gas NY 4½s 51	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
23 Con Oil 3½s 51	97¼	96¾	96¾
9 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101⅝	101½	101½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Crane Co 3½s 51	101	101	101
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	39½	39¼	39¼
8 Cuba RR 7½s 46	53x	53	53¼
5 Cuba RR 5s 52	47¾	47½	47¾
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	48¾	48¼	48¾
1 Del G&E 5s 51 st	108	108	108
1 D & R G 4s 36	12⅝	12¼	12¼
1 D & R G West 5s 55	6	6	6
3 Det Ed 4s 65	109½	109¾	109¾
7 Det Ed 3½s 66	105⅝	105¼	105⅜
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106⅛	106	106
13 Elec Auto Lite 4s 52	100	100	100
25 Erie rfg 5s 67	16⅞	16⅜	16¾
21 Erie rfg 5s 75	17	16⅝	16¾
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	49½	49½	49½
6 Erie gen lien 4s 96	27	26¾	26⅞
1 Erie cv 4s 53 A	22½	22½	22½
3 Erie Gene 6s 57	60	59	60
4 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	100	100	100
1 Fed Lt & T 5s 54 B	82	82	82
8 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	102	102	102
18 Gen Cable 5½s'47	98¾	98½	98⅝
5 Gen Mot Accept 4s'46	103⅛	103	103
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	102	102	102
2 Goodrich 4½s 56	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜
6 Goodrich 6s '45	93	93	93
6 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104½	104¼	104½
23 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	91¼	91	91
10 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	81	80½	80½
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	104½	104½	104½
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	94¼	93¼	93¼
107 Gt Nor 4s '46 H -	85½	84½	84½
7 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	73⅞	73¾	73¾
1 G Bay & W deb B	9	9	9
3 Gull St Stl 4½s '61	87½	87	87
5 Gulf St Util 4s '56	101	101	101
7 Gulf St Util 4½s'46	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	23	23	23
1 Huc&Man rfg 5s'57	52½	52½	52½
8 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	19½	19	19½
80 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	107	107	107
13 Ill Cen 4s'55	46	46	46
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	46	46	46
13 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63A	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
4 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
16 Interb R Tr 7s'32	52¾	51¼	52½
1 Interb R Tr 5s'32	18¼	18¼	18¼
29 Interb RTr rfg 5s'6	50	49	49
28 Interlake Iron 4s'47	76	74½	75
13 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	17	17	17
17 Int Hydro El 6s'44	64	62¾	62¾
2 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	40	39	39
10 Int Paper 5s'47	85½	85½	85½
11 Int T&T 3½s'39	88¼	88	88
1 Int T&T 4½s'52	55	55	55
3 Int T&T 5s'55	58	58	58
5 Jones&Lgh St 4¼s'61	94	94	94
6 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	26⅜	26½	26½
4 KCFtS&M 4s'36 ct	23	23	23
2 KC S South 5s'50	58½	58⅛	58½
14 K C Term 4s'60	106	105	106
5 Kans G&E 4½s'80	104	104	104
4 Kings Co Lt 6½s'54	103½	103⅜	103½
1 Koppers Co 4s'51	102	102	102
7 Kresge Found 3½s'47	91⅜	91⅛	91⅜
1 Lac Gas 6s'42 A	52	52	52
1 Lac Gas 5½s'53	56¼	56¼	56¼
6 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	56	56	56
1 Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	56¼	56¼	56¼
4 Leh Val Coal 6s'38	99	99	99
11 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	32	31¼	31¼
11 Leh Val 4½s 2003	24	23½	23½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	22½	22⅜	22½
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	130	130	130
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	122½	122½	122½
2 Liquid Carb 4s 47	105	105	105
11 Loews 3½s 46	98¾	98½	98⅝
4 Long Isl gen 4s 38	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	120	120	120
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	64	62¼	64
12 Louis & N un 4s 40	102¾	102⅝	102¾
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	76½	76½	76½
13 Louis&Nash Un 4s 55	106½	106¼	106½
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	86	86	86
5 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50	49	49
2 Market St Ry 7s 40	85	85	85
1 McK'sp'rt Stru 5s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 McKee&Rob 5½s 50	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	96¾	96½	96½
2 MilElRy&L 5s 61B	100½	100¼	100½
3 Mil El Ry&L 5s 71	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Minn&StLou 4s 34	40	40	40
12 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	4	3½	3½
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s78	65	64	64
10 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	6⅝	6½	6½
1 MSU&SSM cn 4s 38	10½	10½	10½
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62	38¼	38¼	38¼
5 M-K-Tex aj 5 67	18⅜	18½	18⅜
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	54	53⅜	54
1 Mo Pac 5½s 49	4¾	4¾	4¾
20 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20¼	20	20
9 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20½	20½	20½
22 Mo Pac rfg 4s '78	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 Mo Pac clt 4s '49	52	52	52
2 Mo Pac 3¾s '46	68	68	68
9 Mo Pac 4½s Ore '77	60½	60	60
3 Mo Pac 5½s Ser A'50	66½	66½	66½
17 South Ry 6½s '56	46½	46½	46½
8 South Ry gen 4s '56	43	43	43
20 South Ry cn 5s '94	66	65	65
6 South Ry gen 4s '56	36¼	36	36
8 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	73	73	73
1 S W Gas & El 4s '60	101½	101½	101½
4 Staley Mfg 4s '46	104½	104½	104½
16 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	100¾	100⅛	100⅛
6 Studebaker 6s cv '45	65¾	65	65
2 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 T C I & R 5s '51	120	120	120
1 Tex El Pow 6s '47A	71¾	71	71
4 T RR A St L 5s '44	111⅜	111½	111½
3 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105	104⅞	104⅞
2 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	79½	79½	79½
6 Third Ave 4s '60	6¾	6¼	6¾
1 Third Ave 4s '60	30¼	30¼	30¼
TideWatAsO3½s'52	101	101	101
7 St L & W 4s '50	70	70	70
2 Toronto H & Bf 4s'46	103½	103½	103½
1 Tri Continent 5s '53	106½	106½	106½
5 Un El M 5½s '57	105¼	105	105
1 Un Oil Cal 3½s '52	106⅜	106⅜	106
6 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	109½	109½	109½
38 Pn Pac rfg 4s 2008	104⅞	104¼	104⅞
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Un Pac 3¼s '70	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	73¾	72⅝	72⅝
6 Unit Drug 5s '53	77	77	77
2 Unit Shoe 5s'40	105¼	105	105
2 NY Dock Co 5s '38	45	45	45
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	103	102⅞	102⅞
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	122	122	122
2 NY G El H&P 4s '49	114½	114½	114½
6 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	21	20½	20½
9 NYNH&H 4½s'67	21½	20¾	20¾
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	9	9	9
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	6½	6⅛	6⅛
16 NY Steam 5s '56	105¼	104¾	104⅞
1 NY S&W gen 5s '40	6	6	6
11 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	9¾	9½	9¾
16 NY Tel.4½s '39	106½	106⅜	106⅜
1 NY Tel 3¼s'67	105	105	105
7 NYW&Bost4½s'46	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
2 Norf & W 4s '96	119	118¾	119
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	101½	101½	101½
10 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	100	99¼	99¼
5 Nor Cen 4½s'74	116¾	116¾	116¾
19 Nor Pac 6s 2047	72½	71½	72½
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	63	62	62
2 Nor Pac 4s 2047	52½	52	52
10 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102	101	102
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	99½	99½	99½
7 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	96½	96	96
6 OklahomaG&E 4s '46	100½	100	100½
3 OreRR&Nav 4s '46	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	115¼	115¼	115¼
6 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
9 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	105	104⅝	104⅞
19 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	108	107⅝	107⅝
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Para Bway 3½s '55 ct	53¼	51¼	51¼
2 Para Pict 3¼s'47	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
1 Penn Dix 5s '41A	77½	77½	77½
20 Penn P&Lt 4½s'68	99¼	99½	99¾
5 Pen Co 4½s'63	96	96	96
3 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117¾	117⅝	117⅝
7 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100½	100¼	100½
13 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82¼	82	82
9 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	96	95⅜	96
3 Pen RR 4s '48	109½	109¼	109¼
2 Pen RR 4s '48 st	109	109	109
16 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89¼	88½	88⅝
17 Pen RR 3¼s '52	80	79¾	80
3 Pere Marq 5s '56	75	75	75
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	65¼	65¼	65¼
2 Pere Marq 4s '56	66	66	66
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	100⅜	100	100⅛
75 PhelpsDodge3½s'52	102½	102	102¼
25 Phil Bal&Wash4s '43	107	107	107
1 PhilBal&W 4½s '77C	108	108	108
1 PhilBal&W 4½s '21D	107	107	107
2 Phila Co 5s '67	89¾	89½	89⅝
17 Phil Elec 3½s'67	105¾	105⅝	105¾
39 Philippine Ry 4s '37	21¾	21¼	21¾
1 PCC&StL 5s '70A	107	107	107
1 PCC&StL 5s '75B	104½	104½	104½
2 PCC&St L 4½s '77	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Pitt Va & Chas 4s'43	108	108	108
10 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	48¾	48½	48¾
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	45	45	45
11 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
7 Readg 4½s'97 A	82⅞	82¾	82¾
15 Rem Rand 4½s '56	91	90½	91
4 Republic Steel 5½s'54	106	105¾	105¾
9 Republic Steel 5½s'61	77½	77	77
1 Republic Steel 4½s'56	80	80	80
2 Revere Cop& B4½s'56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Richfield Oil 4s '52	91½	91½	91½
1 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	41¼	41¼	41¼
3 Safeway Strs 4½s'47	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 StLIM&S4sR&G'33ct	55	55	55
3 StLPeo&NW5s'48	17	17	17
23 St L S F 4½s'78	10	9⅞	10
4 St L S F 4s '50 A	12	12	12
1 St L S F 4s '50A ct	10⅜	10½	10½
34 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8⅜	8	8
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	13½	13½	13½
5 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	6	5⅞	5⅞
1 Sea-AllPla4s'35A ct	1	1	1
29 Shell Un 3½s '51	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Skelly Oil 4s '51	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	107	106¾	106¾
14 So Bell T&T 3½s'62	102⅝	102½	102⅝
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	90½	90½	90½
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	49¼	49¼	49¼

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22	5⅞	Conn Rv & L pf	10	9	9	9	Jan 25
87	65	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	68	68	68	Jan 15
93	63	Cons Cigppf ww(6½)	60	69	68½	68½	Nov 1
94	68	Cons Cig pr pf (6½)	10	73	73	73	—1
77	46¾	Corn Exchange (3)	130	50	50	50	—1
17⅜	3	Cuba RR pf	60	10	9⅝	10	+ ¾
127	70	Cuban-Am S pf (18g	120	71	70	70	Jan 27
86	54⅛	Cushman 7% pf (3½)	10	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Jan 26
62	24	Cushman $8 pf	20	22½	22½	22½	Jan 7
109	96½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	10	103½	103½	103½	Jan 19
25	5	Detroit & Mackinac	20	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jan 24
30	12⅛	Detroit & Mac pf	60	13	13	13	Dec 3
41¼	27	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	100	31	31	31	Jan 27
122	106	Duplan Silk pf (6)	20	115	115	115	Jan 27
115½	109½	Duquesne Lt 1 pf (5)	110	114	113¾	114	+ ¼
164	150	Eastman Kod pf (6)	10	160	160	160	Jan 18
115½	100	Endicott-John pf (5)	50	105½	105½	105½	Jan 24
80	75⅞	Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
5⅜	1	Fairbanks Co	20	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 27
28	7½	Fairbanks pf	380	9½	8½	8½	Jan 27
103	72¾	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	10	72¾	72¾	72¾	Dec 31
39¾	20	Filene's Sns (1.70g)	10	20	20	20	Dec 29
98	80	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	93¼	93¼	93¼	
135	66	Foster Wheeler pf	20	56¼	56	56	—4
83	40	Franklin Simon pf	30	40	40	40	Jan 27
117	102	Freeport Sul pf (6)	10	103½	103½	103½	
26	20½	Fuller pr pf	20	25	25	25	
48⅛	6½	Fuller 2 pf	120	12⅜	12	12	Jan 27
33	10⅛	Gamewell	60	13¾	13⅛	13¾	— ¾
106¼	88	Gannett pf (6)	10	90	90	90	Jan 21
153	117	Gen Baking pf (8)	30	119¼	118	118	Jan 20
152	106	Gen Cigar pf (7)	100	115	115	115	Jan 22
64½	33	Gen G & El cv pf	10	34	34	34	Dec 10
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	70	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
110	99	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	160	104	103	104	Jan 7
117½	85	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	20	90	90	90	
88	13½	Gen Steel Cast pf	200	23	21	23	+ ½
105¾	95	Gen Time In pf (6)	40	95	95	95	Dec 21
115	83½	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	77	77	77	Jan 19
96	55	Goth Silk H pf (7)	50	58	57¾	58	Dec 29
13	1⅛	Grand Sup pf (7)	10	1	1	1	Jan 27
66½	37½	Morris & Exs (3½)	50	34	33	33	—1½
99⅝	50	Mullins pf (7)	10	54	54	54	+ ⅝
108½	102	Murphy pf (5)	50	103	103	103	—1
47½	10	Nash Chat & St L	30	13	13	13	Jan 27
112½	108½	Nat Dai P of A (7)	20	109½	107¾	107¾	Jan 27
112	104½	Nat Dai P of B (7)	50	106	106	106	—1
150	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	10	134	134	134	Jan 21
109	99½	Newberry 5% pf (5)	40	105½	105	105	Jan 26
37	9	New Ori T& Mex	30	12	12	12	Jan 10
12⅞	2¾	NY Dock	100	4	3¾	3¾	Jan 26
25½	8	NY Dock pf	30	8½	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
135	116	NY & Harlem (5)	20	114	113¼	113¼	
137	113	NY & Harlem pf (5)	20	113	113	113	Nov 24
97	84½	NY Lack & W (5)	10	90	90	90	Jan 19
78⅛	30	NY Shipbuilding pf	50	53	53	53	Jan 27

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
112¼	73	NY Steam $7 pf	20	100	100	100	Jan 15
102⅜	102⅝	NY Stm $7 pf ct	50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝	Sep 30
102¼	63½	NY Steam $6 pf	10	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
92	92	NY Steam $6 pf ct	140	92	92	92	Sep 25
114	102	Norfolk & W pf (4)	*100	105½	105½	105½	+1
105	91	Northern Central (4)	20	88	88	88	Jan 25
53½	30	Northwest Teleg (3)	20	30	30	30	Jan 27
40	15	NorwkT&R pf (3⅛k)	20	22	20	22	Jan 13
114	90	Omnibus pf (8)	40	93	93	93	Jan 26
140	125	Otis Elevator pf (6)	60	126	126	126	
75	44	Outlet (2a)	20	42¼	42¼	42¼	Jan 26
115	114	Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	Jun 10
70	2½	Pac Coast	70	4¼	4	4	—1
40	7½	Pac Coast 1 pf	20	15½	13¾	15½	+ ½
4	4	Pac Coast 2 pf	20	7	7	7	— ¼
110	110	Pac Tel & Tel (8)	60	114	114	114	Jan 17
149	133	Pac T & T pf (6)	50	140	140	140	+4¾
121	29	Panhandle pf	20	44	40	40	—4½
109⅞	95	Paraffine pf (4)	10	95½	95½	95½	Nov 3
116¾	110¼	Peoples Dr pf (6½)	10	112	112	112	Jan 21
91	30¼	Pere Marquette pf	110	30	30	30	—1
87	30	Pere Marq pr pf (5)	110	30	30	30	—1½
7½	1½	Phila Rapid Transit	50	2¼	2	2	Jan 26
14	2¼	Phila Rap Trans pf	10	4	4	4	Jan 24
87¼	50	Phillips Jones pf (7)	20	50	50	50	Nov 26
108	85	Phoenix H pf (3½g)	20	30¼	30¼	30¼	Jan 22
12¾	3	Pirelli (1.68¾g)	30	44	44	44	Jan 27
47¼	6½	Pittsburgh & W

La Guardia Housing Reform Seen as Bid for Presidency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The certainty that within six months dirt will be moving on New York City's $100,000,000 trail-blazing program in subsidized low-cost housing is having repercussion in all quarters here today.

It was admitted on all sides that Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's emergency message broaching clearance of the City's 17 square miles of slums, in combination with a long-range re-housing plan, sets as dramatic a precedent in the handling of the housing problem in American cities as his non-partisan city management has in local government. Nor did it escape observation that the Mayor chose the occasion to absent himself from City Hall for one of his periodic emergences on the national scene to give the "city feller's" view of farm prices to the annual convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association at Springfield, Ill.

Bid for Presidency

This simultaneous touching on two major fronts in the prospectus of progressive legislation in political eyes again brings the New York City Mayor to the fore as an active campaigner for the presidential nomination in 1940.

The only comment on the housing program for its own sake came from American Labor Party quarters, when it went on record for the program as "a realistic project, embodying a great ideal for which all progressive-minded people of this City have been waiting these many years.

"This plan meets the American Labor Party's program on housing," Alex Rose, New York State secretary of the Party, said. "Its councilmen will be found vigorously supporting this plan which will bring the solution of the housing problem of New York City within the realm of realization."

Feature of Administration

Projection of the plan recalled the Mayor's criticism of "star-gazing" by Federal housing administrators a few weeks ago. That he has been evaluating the housing situation over a period of years, giving it earnest consideration and ranking the City as foremost beneficiary in the national slum-clearance schedule is well known, and the dramatic character of his solution leaves no doubt in the thought of observers that its performance is to be the leading feature of his second administration.

Councilman B. Charney Vladeck, American Labor Party member of the new City Council and its majority leader, has been one of the chief collaborators of the Mayor in the evolution of his housing idea. Twenty years ago, as a minority member of the Board of Aldermen, he introduced the first low-cost housing resolution ever to come before that body, and saw it shelved with dispatch by the Tammany majority and never revived.

"For the first time in the history of American cities," Mr. Vladeck said of the Mayor's plan, "our own New York is laying the basis for a low-cost housing program which approaches housing from a broad angle and which will lead the nation to real recovery.

Social Significance

"Many of us have been puzzled by the Mayor's impatience in housing matters. His message justified this impatience and lifts it from the plane of a personal inhibition to a fact of the utmost social significance.

"The Council must approve of the appropriation. I sincerely believe no one can improve on this program."

This destines the program for premier place on the councilmanic agenda as the greatest single social reform in the city, affecting 500,000 families. Even the Tammany Councilmen already have been drafting housing bills, analyzed by the reform opposition as "political" measures and, in the light of the La Guardia master plan not slated for serious consideration, especially since the Democratic bloc holds only a dubious 50 per cent of the seats in the new legislative unit, as compared with their old 90 per cent plus strength in the aldermanic councils.

All observers recognized the Mayor's program as lifting subsidized housing well out of the experimental category in which it has thus far been bracketed. It is closely documented with the facts of the budget and City credit and also with the City plan, realty values and private owners, but that it is due for the most careful scrutiny was apparent.

Plan Before Board

The Board of Estimate has the plan before it in the form of a prospectus with the Mayor's request that it be prepared to act upon a resolution he will submit appropriating funds in the expense budget to take care of interest and amortization charges of the construction program.

The immediate $500,000 appropriation sought is the key to getting the building started this year. While the 1938 budget is closed, shutting off this channel for the outlay, the amount could be obtained from accruals from special appropriations in the current budget.

Taking into account that the city's credit has been restored from virtual bankruptcy to first place through Fusion fiscal policies during the last four years, the consensus among the Mayor's administrative colleagues echoed his confidence that, with a $500,000 guarantee of interest on hand, he will be able to borrow the $16,000,000 necessary to launch the program at 3 per cent from local interests on a 50-year repayment basis.

British Columbia And Alberta Plan Trade Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia and Alberta are planning closer co-operation to promote interprovincial trade. After a conference between representatives of the Governments of both Provinces, it was stated officially that steps will be taken to control the movement of agricultural products across the interprovincial boundary to avoid unfair competition.

Alberta is prepared to control its exports of meat to British Columbia in the spring to prevent the glutting of markets here. In return Alberta is anxious to get cheaper British Columbia fruit and will import it in trucks from the Okanagan Valley.

At the same time, the British Columbia Government assured Alberta that it would not discriminate against Alberta coal under its new plans to control coal prices. Alberta coal can be sold here so long as regulations set by the proposed fuel control board are observed. After the two Governments had agreed on the desirability of closer co-operation in trade questions, experts from both Provinces conferred to work out details of this program.

Alberta's Social Credit policies are not involved in any way in these negotiations, and the British Columbia Government also made clear that it is not attempting to form anything resembling a western bloc, like the present alliance between the Ontario and Quebec Governments.

Pacific Race Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — California's first Race Relations Commission, created by a Senate resolution in 1937 to foster better race relations is now at work, Gov. Frank F. Merriam having named 14 members to the board, who are to serve without pay.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Modern elevator apartment, 3 rooms, all outside; plenty of closet space; near subways, car lines and church. 114 Fenimore St. Tel. Barclay 7-3585. Guberman.

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BROOKLINE'S finest apartment hotel; living room, dinette, kitchenette, 2 bedrooms, bath; tenant leaving city wishes to sub-lease. LONgwood 3300 (Mass.). Apt. 211-A.

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Phone LIBerty 8077 Pettingill & Pear
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SHIP MODEL — Four-foot scale model of U. S. S. Northampton, complete in every detail, in glass case; $125. Tel. Waltham 1064-J, eves.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Near Belmont line, new 8-room single, air conditioned, HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle St., Cambridge. Kir. 6502.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155.

RESTFUL, serene home for those desiring peace and care; lovely mountain view. 41 Hillcrest Ave., Lake Placid, N. Y. Telephone 310.

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A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

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JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

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WOMEN—Be financially independent; backed by several years' consistent advertising in Monitor, we offer profitable commission work taking orders for ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc.; opportunity to earn free dresses; many Monitor readers making money this way; experience unnecessary; start spare time; sample outfit furnished; state why we should employ you. JAHALENE, INC., Dept. 700, Indianapolis, Ind.

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WANTED

WANTED, IDEAS—If you have an idea for a wooden toy, novelty, or gadget that you think would sell, send it to us; we will pay liberally for any such ideas that we use. WALPOLE WOODWORKERS
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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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MIAMI, FLA.—Guest room, suburban; twin bed-, running water, private entrance; quiet, restful. N. E. 6th Ave. and 114th St. Box 173, N. Miami.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-8242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 620 West 116th, Apt. 73—Comfortable, quiet, light, airy, river view; $5. Telephone CAth. 8-5451, evenings.

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For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!
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Choose flowering plants as a colorful, fragrant gift.

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All of our meals are cooked to order.
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Mackinaws Now ⅓ Off
Regardless of Kind—Regardless of Price
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Built for Hard Winter Service

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Steiger's is offering very unusual values in all Departments . . . Dollar Day! It will pay you to take advantage of these very remarkable low prices.
STEIGER'S
HOLYOKE MASS.

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
PREW COAL CO.
1033 Chicopee St., Willimansett, Mass.
Phones Holyoke 7386 Chicopee 550

You will like Natural Bridge Shoes, because they have all the smartness of other Shoes and the moment you slip them on you realize the difference and understand why such beautiful shoes can have such luxurious comfort.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

FUR COATS
at New Low Prices
Special Feature Group
$126
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Happy New Year To All
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars with an O. K. that counts.
COMPLETE SERVICE on all makes of cars.
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

VAN
MARKED SALE of Dresses, $3.00 up
EDITH H. VAN AMRINGE CO., INC.
1711 MASS. AVE. Lexington 044

Bateman's
1785 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0223
"TESTED VALUES" SALE NOW ON
Sheet, Blankets and Towels, nationally known—now 25%-40% off.
Remember—RUSTKRAFT Cards

If you are shy
Why not try
a
VALENTINE
from
THE BOOK SHELF

LOWELL

Prudence
Serve Prudence Corned Beef Hash for quickly prepared, delicious meals.
Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Before Stock Taking
SALE
Many items at cost and less
CHERRY & WEBB'S

February Furniture Sale
Discount 20% to 50% on quality furniture
A. E. O'HEIR CO.
15 Hurd Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

LOWELL *(Continued)*

Morse & Beals
65 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

LYNN

Gifts for all occasions
Wedding Gifts, Shower Gifts, Anniversary Gifts and Gifts for all occasions. People come from miles around to select gifts at Goddard Bros. because they know that we are headquarters for Quality Gifts.
Goddard Bros.
Gift Shop—Main Floor

Paper and ink make millions think—Use Modern Printcraft!
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn • Brooklyn 4956

MALDEN

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 $5.50 $6
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 1487

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Hall's Market
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

Jones Stores Curtain Shop
A New Modern Display of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES
at most attractive prices.
Curtains Made to Your Special Order.
THE JONES STORES
MALDEN MELROSE

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097 R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Melrose Florist Co.
Wedding Bouquets and Flowers for Every Occasion.
245 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Mel. 1628

L. J. BONART & CO.
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, JR.
INSURANCE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
REAL ESTATE
TEL. MEL 1479 437 MAIN STREET

Where Good Shoes Are Sold
NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
547 MAIN STREET

PRIOR
"THE HABERDASHER"
CLEARANCE SALE
SHIRTS, HOSE and NECKWEAR at REDUCED PRICES
529 MAIN STREET

ANDREWS MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries and Provisions
510 MAIN ST. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

New low prices for coal and coke.
Oil contracts now at lower price.
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

NEEDHAM

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture.
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av.
Needham 1384

Coal Fuel Oil Coke
Lynn Power Burners
Prompt delivery of all fuels at lowest prices.
WHETTON'S
904 GREAT PLAIN AVE. Need. 0967

Corn-Fed Steer Beef
Tender and Juicy at Lower Prices
Rib Cuts, Oven Roast, lb. 27c, 29c
Boneless Pot Roast, lb. 27c
Face of Rump, Oven Roast, lb. 35c
Sutton's Market
Needham 1643 Free Delivery

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Richwagen's
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Assn.
Highland Ave. at Rosemary Street
Needham 0652

NEW BEDFORD

William A. Bassett Co.
1029 Purchase St.
Phones 611 and 612
Smelt, Halibut, Scallops, Cocuit Oysters, Live and Boiled Lobsters.

George E. Tripp
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
278 ELM STREET TEL. 0360

Gulf Hill Dairy
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
804 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J
9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Moore and Moore, Inc.
HARDWARE
PAINTS
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
RADIOS
361 Center St. New. No. 8072

The Maynard Workshop
34 Pilgrim Road Cen. New. 0308
Portrait and Architectural Photographers
The Maynards welcome visitors to their studio.

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

PITTSFIELD

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
28 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

White Rose PRUNES
Thin Skin, Better Flavor
Large Size 2 lbs. 29c
We put them in Cellophane Bags so you may see exactly what you are buying.
Kelsey's Great Market
"Truly a Great Place to Trade"

SHALETT
Quality Cleaners and Dyers
Plain garments cash and carry
69 cents
702 North St., Cor. Burbank Dial 5475

Let Our Contract Department
Help you with your home furnishing problems. A phone call or postal will bring an estimator at once.
ENGLAND BROTHERS
NESBIT BROTHERS
High Grade Meats and Groceries
Birdseye Frosted Foods
770 Tyler Street Dial 6473
ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT

The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 East St., Butler Block
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0630

PITTSFIELD LAUNDRY CO.
Satisfaction Guaranteed
A service for every household
DIAL 6493

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale
of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
Dependable Used Cars
SALES AND SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
Dial 8255 431 North St. Open Evenings

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 6288-W
8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Message to WOMEN who want to save

Do you know that for less than it costs to have your washing alone done at home, you can eliminate not only the bother of washing but practically all the labor of ironing as well?
Phone
Old Colony Laundry
For more information, President 5000

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1581 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE TEL. PRES. 6735
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

CLEARANCE SALE
All fur coats in stock to be sold at
Greatly Reduced Prices
QUINCY FUR SHOP
Exclusive Bonded Furriers
1249 HANCOCK ST. PRE 5370

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue Wollaston
President 0839
'blue coal'
CLEERCOAL
FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Master Kraft Oil Burners

HOME MARKET
Full line of Heavy Steer Beef, Fruit and Vegetables. Fresh Fish Daily.
Glorietta Peaches . . . . . 2 cans 35c
Fresh Farm Eggs
97 Rawson Road Fre. 2119
Free Delivery

READING

Municipal Light Department
READING, MASS.
January Cleanout Sale
of 1937 Floor Models
at Greatly Reduced Prices
Refrigerators—Laundry Equipment
Electric Ranges
Miscellaneous Small Appliances
WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone 0126 Reading

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 A. M., 5-6 P. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. J. Miers & Sons
ROOFERS
Established 1857
Slat, Tin and Gravel Roofs. Asbestos Shingles. Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office, 20 Pearl Street Somerset 0638-R

JENNEY GASOLINE
Solvenized
Chases Carbon
Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
Change your Oil Now.
T. F. SHERIDAN & SON
Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0030

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WM. SCHLATTER & SON
INC.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
13 Pynchon Street Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7294

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street 2-1146

MASSACHUSETTS

TAUNTON

Come Now to Our
JANUARY WHITE GOODS SALE
N. H. SKINNER CO.
TAUNTON, MASS.
Quality FURNITURE
Made to your special order, if you wish.
BOSTOCK FURNITURE COMPANY
10-12 Prescott Street, Taunton, Mass.
"YOUR STORE" Telephones 3421—3422

WALTHAM

Established 1873
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

U-M-M
Rich Thick Cream for Breakfast
"Cream Top" Milk—a real convenience whenever you desire cream for any special purpose.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave. Mid. 3818

WEATHER FORECAST
It's always Fair Weather riding in a used car purchased from COOMBS MOTOR CO. in Watertown as every car we sell is thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed.
COOMBS MOTOR CO., Watertown
49 No. Beacon St., Watertown Mid. 7650

WELLESLEY

The Baby
of the
Three Star Markets
is one year old this month so:
We invite you to celebrate with us its first
Anniversary Sale
Truly the people of Wellesley and vicinity have made the Star Market an outstanding success.

Sugar, 10 lb. bag (One to a customer)	45c
Ivory Soap	5c bar
Weber Duckling	21c lb.
Porterhouse Steak	49c lb.
Fancy Native Mushrooms	25c lb.
Fresh Opened Lobster Meat	99c lb.

583 Washington St. Wellesley 2820

Call WELLESLEY 0172
SWIRLS and COILS
Thirty Church Street
HAIR STYLING
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE • ZOTOS
Machine Machineless

Imported and Domestic Novelty Materials for Ladies' Skirts
from $6.75 up
at
LITVACK'S
for Cleaning or Tailoring Service Call
Wellesley 2125 R or W
WELLESLEY 548 Washington St. WELLESLEY HILLS 19 Washington St.

WINCHESTER

OSCAR HEDTLER
26 Church St. Estab. in 1917
WINTER ACCESSORIES
for your car.

WINTHROP

Pete Howatt Filling Station
ARTHUR F. VERNEY, Proprietor.
15 WOODSIDE AVE.
OCE. 2476
Ford
Atlas Tires and Tire Repairing. Complete lubrication service, washing, polishing, Simonizing.
FORD SALES and SERVICE

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
NewEnglandCoke
Fuel Oils
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL STREET
3-7281

VALENTINES
CARDS AND MATERIALS
FAVORS—DECORATIONS
NOVELTIES AND GAMES
DAVIS & BANNISTER, INC.
24 PEARL STREET, WORCESTER

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

HOUSES TO LET

EGHAM, CLAYGATE DISTRICT (30 miles by rail from Waterloo)—Furnished house to let. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms. MRS. YOUNG, Boldrewood, Claygate, Esher.

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUNG Englishman, 28, owner of well-found 9-ton auxiliary cruiser, contemplating going foreign for twelve months, wishes to hear of another young yachtsman willing join him on 50-50 expenses basis. DARKE, "Knoll," Castledare Crescent, Parkstone, Dorset.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Paying guests or students received in home of well-known musician; beautiful, comfortable home, every opportunity for study, languages, music, art, ordinary school subjects, secretarial training can also be arranged; entire charge children of parents going abroad; delightful holiday resort; overlooking Channel; golf, tennis, bathing, etc. MR. and MRS BRYAN GIPPS, 15 De La Warr Road.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 18 Cowper Road

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE, From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls, distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

POST VACANT

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Lady help required; two in family; small modern house; good plain cook; £1 p. w. Box W-942, BCM/CSM, London.

BRISTOL—Domestic help required; modern house, "Orvelands," Hill Burn, Henleaze.

POST WANTED

LADY, experienced with housekeeping, wishes post to run small modern house or flat, 1-2 family; some help given. Box W-938, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

POTTERS BAR—Sunny bed-sitting room, furnished; quiet for study; modern house; meals optional. SAMPSON, 97 Byng Drive.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FARNSTONE, Dorset—Individual tuition in small class; private tuition; coaching. O. E. WATSON, B. A. Oxon. "Restneath." Glen Road. Tel. 1194.

England

BATH

OLIVER DANN
HISHMONGER, POULTERER
Licensed Dealer in Game
18 GREEN STREET, BATH TEL. 4232

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

LAUNDRIES
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL LAUNDRIES
Here Are Three Good Ones
THE EMPIRE SANITARY LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 34
THE BEXHILL LAUNDRY
Belle Hill Tel. 1
THE SACKVILLE LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 365
Personal Supervision Resident Director, MARY STAMPTON

LONGLEY'S
Complete House Furnishers
Specialists in
Carpets and Linoleums
St. Leonards Road Phone Bexhill 28

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.
Packhams
BIRMINGHAM

EDGAR TURNER
Photographer
Enlargements of Quality
Lantern Slides
Old Photographs Reproduced
1 BARNSLEY RD., EDGBASTON 17
Telephone Bearwod 2015

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

REEVE & STEDEFORD
ACCREDITED DEALERS FOR . . .
AUSTIN · DAIMLER · LANCHESTER
ROVER · TRIUMPH · VAUXHALL · WOLSELEY
BROAD STREET B'HAM
AT THE PARADE SUTTON COLDFIELD
MID 0242

TROUSSEAUX
Made to Measure
(Fittings Free)
by
THE LINGERIE SHOP
110 New Street Tel. Mid. 1140

BOURNEMOUTH

ASH & COMPANY
(Estate Agents) Ltd.
Director, Claude C. P. Rackett, F. V. I.
Real Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers, Property Management
Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West
Tel.: Bournemouth 5066 (3 lines)

High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
ALFRED CAVE Ltd.
TEL.: WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

COAL and COKE
Bradford & Sons Established 140 years
32 Poole Road, Westbourne
Wimborne Rd., Winton—3 Holdenhurst Rd. Telephone B'mouth 461

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3700

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
'Phone Bournemouth 3866, 3899

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

Bournemouth's
Premier Furnishing Store
Now four acres of space devoted to the making of beautiful homes. Three furnished homes built in the Show Rooms. Travel Bureau, Bargain Floor, Pick of the World's newest Furnishing Ideas.
J. F. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512, also at London, Southampton Southbourne

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China—Glass—Ironmongery, etc.
BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS Ltd
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
also at 19 Southbourne Grove

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS
BOSCOMBE
Stocks of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

Eileen Hitchcock
286 Old Christchurch Road, The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit
Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
Tel. Bournemouth 2196

RELIANCE LAUNDRY Ltd.
FAISLEY ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
Service twice weekly to: Bournemouth, Southbourne, Christchurch, New Milton, Branksome, Ringwood, Ferndown, Wimbourne and Canford Cliffs
PHONE, SOUTHBOURNE, 100

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WILLIAM HILL (Hove) Ltd.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING
CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room
ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

TOOTH PASTE
1/- and 6d.
Refreshing and Cleansing
Strodonia
Strode Cosh & Penfold
7 addresses in Bristol

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
AND
DRY CLEANERS
ELECTRICAL WORK
of all description
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
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Colston Yard, 86 Colston Street, Bristol 1
Telephones: Works 22995—Residence 34742
LANNING & JUDD
Ironmongers
20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol, 1
'Phone 25753
WINTER COMFORTS
Electric Fires, Gas Fires, Barless Grates, Coal Boxes
All Utensils for Electric Cookers
Free Delivery Try Us

Early Spring Hats Now Showing at
JOLLY & SON, Ltd.
BRISTOL

BROMLEY

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's Hosiers and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN, SEEDS and FERTILISERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road, and Oakley Road, Bromley Common.
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

ENGLAND

BROMLEY (Continued)

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs.
118 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2788

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co. LTD
CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard Childrufe, etc.

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S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 289

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Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

Discriminating Women Have Confidence in the
DIAMOND LAUNDRY
because prompt service, reasonable charges, careful treatment of linen, and attention to their requirements and enquiries, are some of the principles on which the Management have built up their business.
Please write or phone 2146 for full particulars.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM
Fresh Supplies Daily
Mail Orders Filled 3/- per lb. post paid
THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY Ltd.
Promenade Pittville Street
Phone Dairy 3093 Creamery 2536
(Also Cirencester & Stroud)

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

DONALD VINCE
& CO., LTD.

DAIMLER LANCHESTER
TRIUMPH HILLMAN PONTIAC
Any Make—New and Used
8 Park Lane and Park Street
CROYDON Tel. 5775

Our Reputation
"The Best Meat in Croydon"
G. L. RAYMOND
42, Surrey Street
CROYDON, ENGLAND

For Better Value Order
OXCROFT KING of COALS
from
T. S. and C. PARRY Ltd.
Coal and Coke Merchants
Boiler Fuel Specialists
6, Station Approach, E. Croydon
Deliveries to all London districts.
Readers of this paper receive special attention.

Hockey & Brimacombe

The Addiscombe and Shirley GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in this paper.
Old Dutch Cleanser
PHONE CROYDON 4300

SAME DAY CLEANERS LTD
VALETING CRAFTSMEN
19, London Road, Croydon
And at 126 George Street Tel. 6666
And at 44 High Street Tel. 6678
We greatly appreciate your custom.

EASTBOURNE

Fruiterer, Florist, Greengrocer
Families waited on daily
SOUTH STREET
TEL. 1224
1225
S.C. NASH.

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THE CITY BOOKSHOP
"The Finest South of London"
BIDDLES LTD.
10 HIGH STREET GUILDFORD
BOOKS

HIGH WYCOMBE

Gerald Gilbert
For Choice GIFTWARE
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35 Crendon Street

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EVELYN ANNE LTD
Town and Country Clothes
OF
INDIVIDUALITY
Elmbridge 5474 18 Claremont Road Surbiton

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Furniture and Furnishings.
- Removals and Warehousing.
- Decorations, Indoor and Outdoor.
- Estimates Free.

KINgston 1001

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

KINGSTON and SURBITON (Continued)

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since reign of George II for everything in FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. 3181

LEICESTER

C. E. GAUNT
PHONE 58949
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
6 BELVOIR ST.
Diploma awarded for Eugene Permanent Waving Marcel and Water Waving, etc. Potter & Moore toilet requisities stocked.

Gowns
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE LEICESTER

Central Garage
(opposite Midland Station)
Service Specialists
Any Make of Car Supplied

LICHFIELD

Crowsnest Dairies, Ltd.
Phone Lichfield 91
Our Ices won London Diplomas
Our Butter won the Gold Medal
Our Farms are close to the Dairy
We have Golden Guernsey Milk and Pasteurised Milk (from Accredited Farms) and local eggs and poultry
May We Deliver to You?

NORWICH

Robin Anderson
PARK LANE, NORWICH
Builder and Contractor
Plumber, Hot Water Fitter, Painter, Glazier, Decorator
TEL. NORWICH 58

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE
Ladies' Hatter and Costumier

PAIGNTON

THE PERFECT SUGAR SPRAY
A slight pressure on Knob releases the sugar.
Silver plated, beautifully finished, 10/6.
Mortimer Ricks

PAIGNTON
J. Perrett & Son
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters
TORBAY ROAD, PAIGNTON
Phone 5276
BURBERRY RAINCOATS
F. W. GARTH & Co., Ltd.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Hairdressers and Wigmakers
Perfumery and Beauty Preparations
VICTORIA STREET Phone 5474

A. E. Dey Ltd
GROCER and BUTCHER
HYDE ROAD CORNER
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"
ELLIS & SON
Ironmongers—Plumbers Gas Fitters
4 Palace Avenue, Paignton
Tel. 5424

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Popham's
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Wake Up!

Rastus, what you done wif de shubble?
Rastus, what you done wif de rake?
(A dreamin' chile sho' can make you trouble!)
Glory be! When's you gwine t' wake?
Dreamin' don't bring you nuffin' but dreams, chile—
Open yo' eyes an' shake yo'self up!
Fu'st do yo' work—den take to yo' schemes, chile.
Rastus, Rastus, wake yo'self up!
—Minny M. H. Ayers

The Eskimos' Snow House

A Story for Children

The snowplow had left the snow so deep on both sides of Butterweed Road, where Benjamin Bumplepeg, Jr., lived with his parents—in the house opposite the houses in which Charles Candlewick, Jr., Theodore Turveytop, Jr., and Bertram Breadtoaster, Jr., lived with their parents—that Benjamin Bumplepeg, Jr., had had to dig with his shovel before he could get across.

He had on his sweater and his woolen cap and his mittens and his high rubber boots that came up al-

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Happy Eskimo Family Were Quite at Home

most to his middle. He had promised his mother that he would not try to get ahead of the shovel and step in the snow where it was deeper than the top of his rubber boots. And when Benjamin Bumplepeg, Jr., promised his mother anything, it was as good as done and no more need be said. So he shoveled his way across.

Charles Candlewick, Jr., Theodore Turveytop, Jr., and Bertram Breadtoaster, Jr., were in Theodore Turveytop's yard.

"Good morning, Candlewick, Turveytop, and Breadtoaster," shouted Benjamin Bumplepeg, coming out of the wall of snow beside Butterweed Road. "What a splendid storm."

"Good morning yourself, Bumplepeg," shouted Bertram Breadtoaster, Charles Candlewick, and Theodore Turveytop.

"We thought you'd get through, Bumplepeg," said Turveytop.

"Just talking about you, Bumplepeg," said Breadtoaster.

"Funny our fathers don't like it better, Bumplepeg," said Candlewick. "They didn't any of them seem to get any fun shoveling the path to the sidewalk."

"We're going to make a snow house, Bumplepeg," said Theodore Turveytop. "The biggest snow house you ever saw."

"And an Eskimo man to live in it, Bumplepeg," said Charles Candlewick.

"And his wife to live in it too, Bumplepeg," said Bertram Breadtoaster.

"First we'll all make the house," said Candlewick.

"And then I'll make the Eskimo," said Turveytop.

"And I'll make his wife," said Breadtoaster.

"That's fine, Breadtoaster, Turveytop, and Candlewick," said Bumplepeg. "And I'll make some little Eskimo children."

Bertram Breadtoaster, Jr., Theodore Turveytop, Jr., Charles Candlewick, Jr., and Benjamin Bumplepeg, Jr., all had their snow shovels. They piled the snow up in a heap as high as they could shovel. They pounded it smooth and hard on the outside. They shoveled it out on the inside. They made them a door to get into the house and a window to light it. Of course it wasn't all done in a minute, but there was a lot of time left before lunch.

"That's what I call a snowhouse, Bumplepeg, Candlewick, and Turveytop!" said Bertram Breadtoaster, Jr. "Now for the Eskimo and his family."

Before lunch time there was a happy Eskimo family—Mr. Eskimo, Mrs. Eskimo, John Eskimo, Mary Eskimo, and Baby Eskimo—comfortably at home in their new house. And as a special touch of originality, Bertram, Theodore, Charles and Benjamin had gathered the longest icicles they could find and given each of the Eskimos a fringe of hair that sparkled around their faces as the light fell on it.

Daily Anecdote

No Compulsion

At the dinner table of Queen Victoria a lady once asked a nobleman to take wine with her. Being a total abstainer, his lordship was obliged to decline.

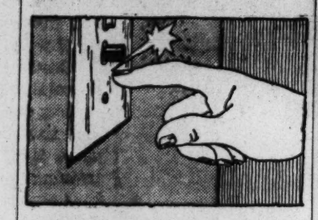
Upon this the lady turned to the Queen and complained, "Please, your Majesty, here is Lord ———, who declines to take wine at your Majesty's table."

Smiling graciously, Victoria replied, "There is no compulsion at my table."

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Cat's Fur Is More Likely to Crackle In Winter Than In Summer?

Those who live in a climate which affords frigid winter temperatures are likely to have observed that a cat's fur sometimes crackles when it is stroked. Indeed, if the room happens to be dark and the conditions right, sparks may be seen.



The sparks and sounds are the result of static electricity. Static electricity is stationary electricity; that is, it is the opposite of current electricity, which flows from one place to another. The stroking or friction of the hand against the cat's fur produces a charge of static electricity; and since the hand is a rather good conductor of electricity, sparks of the static charge in the fur jump with a crackling sound from the fur to the flesh.

Other interesting experiments in static electricity may be performed at home. For example, by scuffing one's feet briskly over a rug with deep pile, it is possible to build up a sizable charge of electricity in the body. The charge of static electricity is not felt; but if one points the finger at a good conductor, such as an electric switch or another person, when the finger comes close enough to the conductor, a noticeable spark will leap across the gap. In jumping, the static electricity changes to current or moving electricity, and a rather sharp, distinct shock is felt. If several persons scuff their feet and then join hands, all will feel the tingle if the person on one end touches a good conductor of electricity.

In order for such experiments to be successful, everything used in generating the electricity should be warm and dry, and the best results are obtained on crisp winter days. The reason that the fur-crackling and finger-snapping work best in winter is that the presence of moisture in the air tends to draw off the electricity as fast as it is generated. Water vapor is itself something of a conductor of electricity, and warm air can hold much more moisture than cold air; so the colder the day the less moisture is likely to be in the air and the more likely your static experiments are to be successful.

(Question suggested by A. H. W., Des Moines, Iowa.)

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club From C. Don Hughes, Amarillo, Texas

Readers Are Invited to Submit Suitable Titles for This Picture; and on Friday, February 11, the Best 10, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Will Serve

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Toy Chests

A man earned well one holiday season by making and selling toy chests to keep children's toys in order, and the nursery neat. He made these boxes of composition board material about 15 inches wide, 25 inches long, and 20 or more inches deep, and with a hinged lid. They were painted pastel colors; and on the front of box was applied a decalcomania design—a brightly colored nursery rhyme picture.

A handle placed on each end of the chest completed an attractive-looking box where children's toys, dolls, games, etc., could be kept "put." The man realized many dollars from the sales.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

WHAT stronger breastplate than a heart untainted? Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just.—SHAKESPEARE.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Benefit Party'

In inviting your guests, inform them that the party is to include a "benefit" feature, and ask each to bring some discarded article of wearing apparel—the older and more out-of-date the better.

Upon arrival, the guest is required to don the article and wear it throughout the evening, for the "benefit" of all beholders!

Exchanging articles between guests throughout the evening is encouraged; but each must then wear the one he has acquired.—Verne E. T., San Francisco.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Changing Annual Meeting Date

Question: How may an organization change its Annual Meeting date from May to November. Also, how may the change be handled so as not to deprive the present board and other officers from serving their full term? Our next Annual Meeting is May, 1938, and the officers will have served their full terms by the first of June, 1938.

Answer: (a) The time of the Annual Meeting is, or should be, fixed in the bylaws. Hence, the change desired may be made by an amendment to the bylaws. It may require only a motion "to amend the bylaws by striking out May and inserting November" in the required section.

(b) The question implies that the officers are elected at the Annual Meeting. If the amendment described in (a) is adopted, it would take effect at once, unless otherwise qualified; and if it were adopted sometime between November and May, it would automatically eliminate the subsequent May election, and thus the term of officers then serving would be lengthened under the general rule that officers serve for a certain period "or until their successors are elected."

Since under the new bylaw, their successors could not be elected until the next November, the term of officers would be extended until then.

To meet any technical conflict there may be in the bylaws, it would be advisable to include as part of the motion adopting the amendment a provision that officers now serving shall serve until successors are elected. If the amendment were adopted between May and November, it would mean two "Annual Meetings" in a 12-month period and thus shorten the terms of present officers. For this reason, the amendment is not recommended during that period.

If this should be necessary, however, the terms of officers now serving may be protected by adopting as part of the motion the provision "that this shall not affect the terms of officers now serving" or "that officers shall not be elected at the first Annual Meeting under this bylaw but that present terms shall be extended for one year thereafter." These are merely illustrative.

The important thing to understand is that such qualifications should not be part of the amendment itself but part of the motion adopting the amendment. It would be too late to make them after the amendment is adopted.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Brightening Rural Life

Carmel, Ind.

A woman in our community has proved that a joyous, interesting life may be led by anyone, even though that one may be left alone all day on a sprawling acreage, far from any neighbors.

A year ago, when this woman's third child married and moved to a distant state, she felt quite forsaken. Of her three children, no two lived in the same state. Each morning her husband set out for his business, 20 miles away. Earnestly she desired to be a cheery companion to him when he came home at night; but there seemed to be nothing new to talk about. The children were grown and gone. Her seven brothers and one sister were scattered over the United States, as were her husband's relatives.

Suddenly the idea came of pulling her family together by means of letters. It would give her something to do each day, and it would help keep the children in contact with home and with one another. She could look up the addresses of her brothers and sister, and start correspondence with them. She would also locate her husband's people and write to them.

The plan went into effect immediately, and it has proved to be a bountiful blessing to everyone concerned. Each day this mother writes to one of her three children, and they reply faithfully, telling all the little details concerning their own homes and babies.

The brothers and the sister have also been reached by mail, and are more than grateful to be corresponding with their sister. Ten members of her husband's family are now writing.

It is not infrequent that this rural woman takes as many as seven fat letters from her mail box. Happily she tells her husband, upon his arrival home, of their grandchild's new tooth, or perhaps of a certain brother's success at the flower show. It's always something good. She takes special care to write nothing except good news—and she receives in kind.

There are no miles between this family. Letters have brought the whole group amazingly close, and this farm woman has enriched both her life and that of others.

In Lighter Vein

The Outside of the Cup

A tract distributor said to a woman whose hair was done up in curl papers: "I see you have used my tracts; but you have put them on the wrong side of your head."

Enough and to Spare

Landlord: "I tell you, I must have at least part of the rent! I've got some bills to pay."

Shivering Tenant: "Then t-t-take this quarter and pay your c-c-coal bill."

Supply Exceeds Demand

Two city business men were passing the Zoo on a bus recently, when one of them remarked, "Have you seen the two-toed sloth in there?"

"Oh," replied the other, "we've too many ten-toed sloths in our office for me to get excited over a two-toed one!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Sharing

"Mr. Rooney, why do you let the pig live in the same room with you and your family?" inquired the traveler of an Irish peasant.

"Sure, an' why not? Whin the toime comes that it's not good enough, faith, and he'll have to move out!"

One to Come

One day Jock met a friend on the street. "Come and dine with us tonight," offered the friend graciously.

"Thank you," said Jock, "but wouldn't tomorrow night do just as well?"

"Yes, certainly. But where are you dining tonight?" asked the friend graciously.

"At your house," informed Jock. "You see, your wife was good enough to give me tonight's invitation."

HOKE'S ANIMAL PRIMER

You foolish Creature!
Do not try to tell us
About the Weather.
No one pays any attention
To a Woodchuck.
Wait until February 2.
As a Ground Hog
You will be important.

Brevities

Washington Post: A bachelor is a man who has no one to share with him the troubles he doesn't have.

Toronto Star: Harvard has been left $1,000,000 to "elevate journalism." But it would take far more money than that to build even one up-to-date newspaper skyscraper.

Chicago Tribune: A corporation is one man's business run at such a profit that it is able to support an enormous staff of employees.

Birmingham News: "Public servants" is the right name for them. Only servants can keep their jobs in spite of poor work.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

January 28th is the anniversary of a notable event in the history of communication services, and today's cryptogram tells the story:

YTUIS SABCY BDE IEFBS—

*GBHJBCS IKAHIS - ATDLI,

ATDLIAAH YANAHIS ATDLI—

ILA OTCYI PEQQACPTBR IARA-

VLEHA EOOTPA TH ILA KECRF

KBY EVAHAF BI *HAK *LBNAH,

*PEHHAPITPJI.

Letter Juggling

A Bridgeport, Conn., reader shares another letter-juggling problem. Five different 5-letter words can be formed from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

S E T I M

How Many Trees?

In an orchard of 100 trees, the apple trees are 5 more than ⅗ of the number of pear trees. How many trees are there of each kind?

Fun With Homonyms

Here's another list of words from a Dayton, Ohio, reader. Try finding a homonym for each one as indicated by the example given:

1	maize	maze	
2	tear		
3	pray		
4	would		
5	knows		
6	shear		
7	tier		
8	choose		
9	knew		
10	due		

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club From Jack Henderson, Chicago

The following captions have been selected as the best 10 submitted for the Camera Club picture published on this page on Jan. 14:

"So Near and Yet So Far"
Mrs. Sallie Straus, Little Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Lee Goldstein, New York City.
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Geiger, W. Hartford, Conn.
M. C. Williams, Keene, N. H.
Mrs. Cornelia E. Schaller, Los Angeles.
Ella M. Kinsley, Pasadena.
Mrs. J. H. Manley, San Francisco.
Mrs. W. P. du Moulin, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. Florence B. Mallory, Pine Bush, N. Y.

"Watchful Waiting"
Margaret Huss, Chicago.
Eldora Clausen, Roundup, Mont.
Lynn H. Smith, Jefferson, Wis.
C. M. Andrus, Harwichport, Mass.
Inez B. Griswold, Billings, Mont.
Fannie E. Hale, Chicago.
Mrs. Mabelle B. Wilson, Portland, Maine.

"Looking Up"
Jane D. Fischer, Little Rock, Ark.
L. Jane Breckenridge, Lafayette, Ind.
Florence M. Baker, Marietta, Minn.
Julia Holan, Long Beach, Calif.

"A Lofty Purr-pose"
Miss E. M. Miles, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

"For That Tired Feline"
Galen Davis, Hollywood, Calif.

"Light for an End Seater"
Geraldine E. Farr, Philadelphia.

"Ready for Spring"
Margaret Marquiss, Woodhaven, N. Y.

"White, Wistful, and Winsome"
Dorothea Warmuth, Philadelphia.

"I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes"
Jennie J. Kuehl, St. Louis.

"A Desire for Something Higher"
Mrs. Ada L. Cornwall, Hartford, Conn.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Sixty years ago today—January twenty-eight, eighteen seventy-eight—the first commercial telephone office in the world was opened at New Haven, Connecticut.

Letter Juggling: mites, emits, times, smite, items.

How Many Trees?: 87 pear trees; 43 apple trees.

Fun With Homonyms: Maize—maze; tear—tare; pray—prey; would—wood; knows—nose; shear—sheer; tier—tear; choose—chews; knew—new; due—dew.

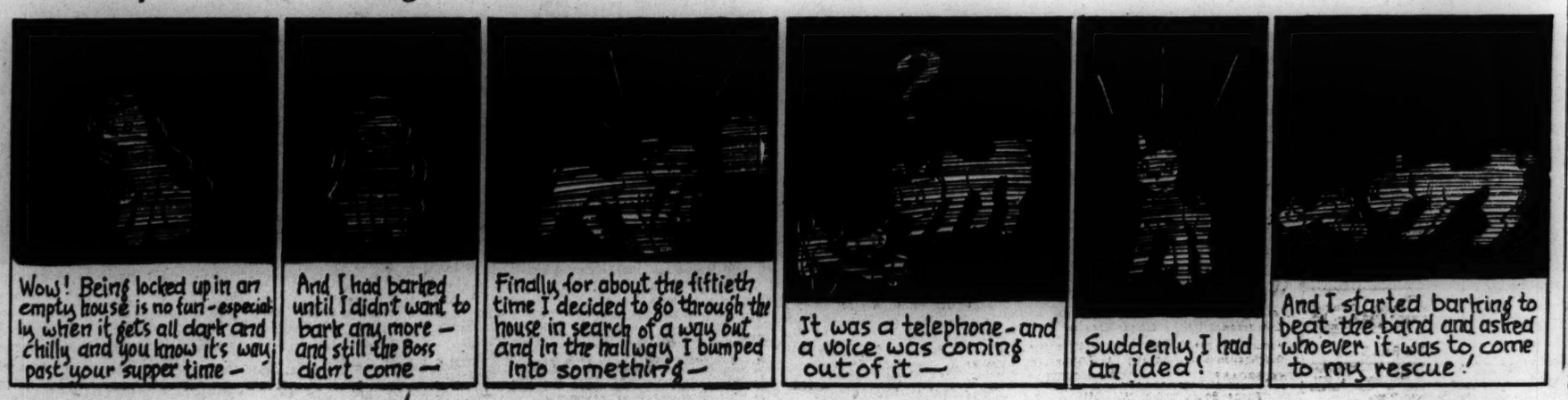
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Strategy*

By LE PELLEY

I ONLY GOT FOURTEEN WRONG— THAT'S BETTER THAN LAST TIME!
I HAVE ONE WRONG
HERE COMES SUSIE— LET'S SEE HOW SHE DID—
HOW MANY WORDS DID YOU GET WRONG ON THE SPELLING TEST, SUSIE??
MARMADUKE MISSED ONE
OH, I GOT THEM ALL RIGHT...
HEAR THAT, MARMADUKE? YOU MUST BE SLIPPING!
PERHAPS, BENJAMIN... PERHAPS...
BUT MY MOTHER PROMISED SHE WOULD TAKE ME TO THE CONCERT IF I RECEIVED 100 IN SPELLING — AND I AM VERY HAPPY INDEED THAT I MAY NOW GO COASTING WITH YOU FELLOWS....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Good Idea If It Works*

By CARMACK


Wow! Being locked up in an empty house is no fun—especially when it gets all dark and chilly and you know it's way past your supper time—
And I had barked until I didn't want to bark any more—and still the Boss didn't come—
Finally, for about the fiftieth time I decided to go through the house in search of a way out and in the hallway I bumped into something—
It was a telephone—and a voice was coming out of it—
Suddenly I had an idea!
And I started barking to beat the band and asked whoever it was to come to my rescue!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Program Against Monopoly

AS IT proceeds out of the knife-throwing stage this discussion of the revision of American anti-trust laws seems really to be getting somewhere. The address of Donald R. Richberg, former NRA administrator, to the Northeastern Lumbermen's Association outlines a program that sounds sensible and full of promise.

In brief, Mr. Richberg proposes:

1. Monopolistic and unfair trade practices should be more clearly defined, both in the interest of enforcement and to protect honest efforts to comply with the law.
2. An administrative body should be specifically empowered to pass on the prima-facie legality of co-operative activities, so that business organizations can undertake . . . programs . . . without being subject to undeserved prosecutions and penalties.
3. Administrative approval of co-operative agreements should not prevent either private parties or the Government from seeking relief through civil suit against any alleged illegal combination.

The day prior to this speech an exchange before the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee brought out another recommendation which might not unreasonably be added as item four of this list. Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust law enforcement, told the committee frankly that grand jury proceedings involving threats of prosecution were used by the department of justice in order to obtain the "consent decrees" upon which most anti-monopoly regulation at present is based.

This, he said, was necessary since the department has no power to subpoena documents from company files in civil proceedings. Frank W. Towey, Representative from New Jersey, asked if the anti-trust law might not be amended to provide for a "discovery proceedings," and Mr. Jackson agreed that this would eliminate the necessity of criminal prosecution for such purposes.

Returning to Mr. Richberg's proposition, it is to be recognized that the simple-sounding matter of clearer definitions of what is forbidden or permitted is in fact an extremely ticklish and complex problem. Nevertheless it is a problem which with careful thought can be and should be measurably solved.

For example, many believe that trade associations should be permitted to maintain an "open price system." If so this system should provide simply for reliable reporting of the prices at which sales have been made, after the fact, and not for a price-posting system which will amount to price fixing.

For another example, President Roosevelt recommended recently that business executives be permitted, even encouraged, to gather around a table and estimate probable total demand for their industry's product in a given year, but he ruled out price control or allocation of production among the units of the industry. If competition can be preserved in that respect while production is at the same time guided by voluntary response to competent information—well, the experiment may at least be worth trying.

Such developments obviously call for exploration of methods in which the co-operation of business must be enlisted, and this co-operation cannot be induced on any very trustworthy scale while business is obliged to gamble on the uncertainty of criminal prosecution under the anti-trust laws. In the oil company convictions last week at Madison, Wis., the companies contend criminal penalties were imposed on them for acts approved by the Government. The Government contends the companies, after collapse of NRA, went far beyond anything that had been authorized in the nature of price supports under NRA.

Under the plan offered by Mr. Richberg, if the administrative authority acted unwisely or negligently in approving a co-operative action that turned out to be unfair to consumers or competitors, the damage could be redressed by civil action rather than criminal penalties. Provision then for adequate requirement of evidence in the civil action would seem to round out a workable program. It is a constructive program worthy of favorable consideration.

Step by Step Toward Amity

IT IS some nine months now since M. Paul van Zeeland, then Prime Minister of Belgium, was requested by the British and French Governments to undertake "preliminary informal investigations in various countries as to the possibility of securing a general relaxation of quotas and other obstacles to world trade." He has just issued his report.

The problem that M. van Zeeland had to consider—and which still exists—was essentially a world problem, calling for co-operation between the great nations. The Economic Conference of 1927 was a failure, but it at least secured agreement between all the powers represented that there must be co-operation if international trade was to prosper, and that it must take the form of removing the obstacles imposed by excessive quotas, currency restrictions and prohibitive tariffs.

But so far from getting better since 1927, the conditions have become worse. Despairing of getting what it needs from joint action, each country has determined to get what it can for itself, endeavoring to make itself as independent as possible of external supplies, and protecting its home industries to the progressive exclusion of imports.

The motives behind this universal movement were not solely economic. Today it is impossible to separate economic from political nationalism, or to say which comes first. But anything that improves the economic situation and removes the desperation that makes for war is all to the good, even if it proceeds gradually, one step at a time. In some respects the van Zeeland report would seem not quite to dovetail with the Hull plan. It would be necessary to reconcile regional agreements with the more inclusive plan of the Secretary of State. But further study and discussion of the report will be necessary before the relations of the two programs can be properly assessed.

Buffaloed

IT WASN'T long ago that the impending passing of the buffalo became a subject of national concern. And so widespread was the interest that steps were almost immediately taken to assure protection and increase for the comparatively small herds that remained.

And now even the effigy of the buffalo, the reproduction in nickel, the children's symbol of an ice cream cone, faces extinction. Its humped shoulders, its shaggy mane and head, seem likely soon to pass from the off-side of the five-cent piece. For twenty-five years it has stood firmly for sound currency and its belligerent attitude has sounded a warning against any efforts to pass off an inferior article for the amount of money it represents. And now it is proposed to chase the buffalo off the nickel with much the same ruthlessness that was exhibited in chasing it off the western plains. Poor old buffalo.

It has had a hard time since civilization caught up with it. But perhaps its departure from the face of the nickel may be partially compensated by the prospect that the last surviving "buffalo nickels," reappearing from time to time from hoarded treasure years hence, may command a value far in excess of what the best-fed and best-cared-for buffalo in America ever expected to get for his picture.

Uncle Sam, Holding Company

TWO weeks ago, when asked about holding companies of all kinds, President Roosevelt answered, "Why have any?" On more mature reflection he now indicates he would be content to have them all regulated or limited along the lines of the curbs imposed in the public utility holding company act. This is interesting in view of the tendency of the United States Government itself to grow into the semblance of a gigantic holding corporation of widely diverse interests.

David E. Lilienthal, director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, in replying to the sell-out offer of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, clearly implied that the TVA for its part does not intend to go outside the conception of a regionally integrated system such as the holding company act approves. Nevertheless, the TVA is financed and officered by the Federal Government which at the same time supplies the administrator for Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River, and the plans of the Government are generally understood to contemplate some sort of a power authority for that area.

As those experiments in public operation take shape, with electrical distributing systems in widely separated sections of the United States, the Government itself will become exactly the kind of an inter-regional utility holding company which it is moving to break up where in private hands. Of course, it is argued that in this control the Government is to be trusted because it represents the public interest. But at this long range, just which public interest will predominate—the consumers of electricity in one section, the stockholders of affected companies, or the taxpayers whose money builds dams and plants? This public interest needs to be clearly defined and applied.

It may be questioned whether management will be always more efficient or more responsive when operating as a subsidiary of the Federal Government than it is under the absentee landlordship of an investment corporation. The Government stands already in the position of a parent corporation to many undertakings, witness the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Home Owners Loan Corporation, Farm Credit Administration, United States Maritime Commission, Inland Waterways Corporation, Commodities Credit Corporation and so forth.

In view of these varied interests and responsibilities, the average citizen-taxpayer might find himself about as helpless to influence public power policies as is the small investor or consumer in a utility holding company. Suppose he agrees with the President on foreign policy, social security and farm relief but believes the regional power administration is being badly handled. How can he indicate this in his vote?

Possibly some of these considerations are influencing the New England Governors as they hold out for their flood control compact against pressure to yield to the Federal Government title in their waterpower resources.

Into Comanche Land

Book News of the Day

IN 1852 the Secretary of War ordered Randolph B. Marcy, 20 years out of West Point, promoted captain for gallantry at Resaca de la Palma and Palo Alto, and a veteran explorer of the plains, to trace Red River to its source. The region, the haunt of Kiowa and Comanche, was completely unknown, although Captain Marcy had encircled it in 1849, escorting a party of California emigrants as far as Santa Fé, and returning through north Texas. Its lower reaches had been explored by early French adventurers and by Captain Sparks in 1806. Lieut. Pike and Col. Long had both searched in vain for its headwaters.

Captain Marcy's report has long been out of print. That part of it which is properly narrative, his log, is reprinted in ADVENTURE ON RED RIVER (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $2.50) with Introduction and Notes by Grant Foreman, who is perhaps the outstanding authority on the American, as distinguished from the Spanish, Southwest.

* * *

Captain Marcy left Fort Belknap in April, joined his train of ox wagons near Fort Arbuckle in Oklahoma, and pushed off for the Wichita Mountains, which he explored and whose highest peak he named in honor of General Scott. He took the North Fork of Red River—being perhaps the first white man even to suspect the existence of the two nearly equal branches—and followed it to its sources in the escarpment of the Llano Estacado. Thence he crossed over to the South or Main Fork, left his wagons and with ten men and pack horses reached its utmost source high in the great Palo Duro Canyon. He reached Fort Arbuckle late in July without loss of man or stock. Capt. George B. McClellan, later Major General, accompanied the expedition as engineer, and was responsible for the astronomical calculations.

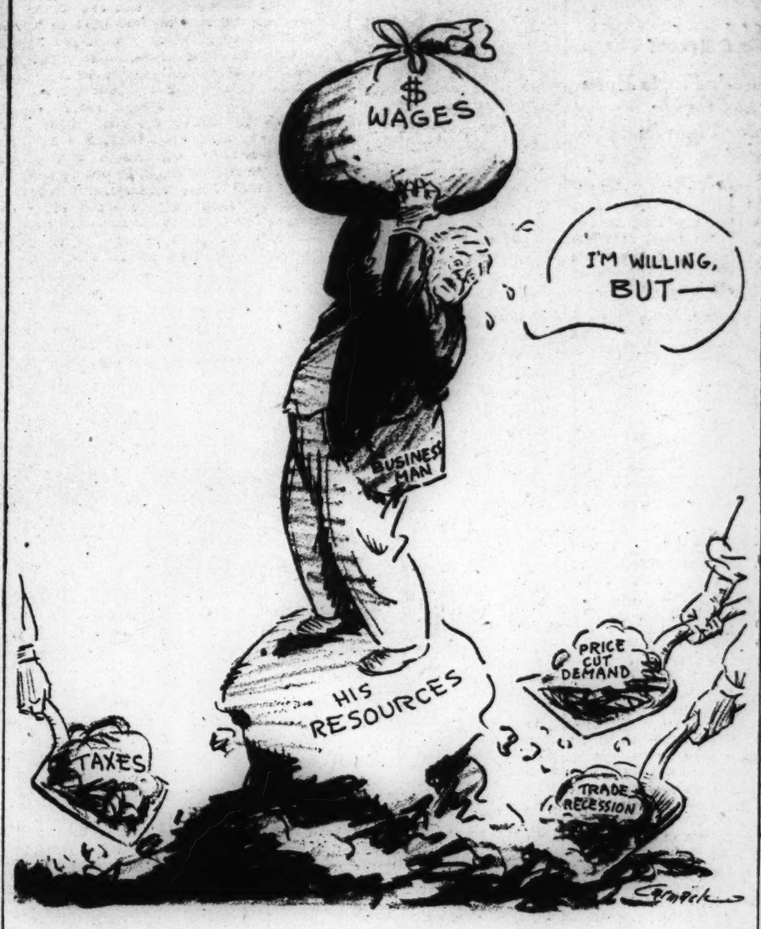
Captain Marcy found, to his agreeable surprise, that the region was well watered, although the South Fork was strongly impregnated with gypsum; and that the short but nutritious buffalo and grama grass actually fattened his stock on the march. He made contact with the Wichita and Waco tribes, but saw no Kiowa or Comanche. He also found few buffalo; probably the nomads were away from their winter range, following the great herds on their spring hunt.

* * *

He concluded, properly, that the region was sufficiently fertile to support all the southern prairie tribes by agriculture when circumstances should force them to change their mode of life. He advocated a fort in the Wichitas to control their wanderings; it was not until sixteen years later that his suggestion was carried out, and it was twenty-four years before Fort Sill tamed the raiders. He and the officers attached to his command made ample and valuable notes on topography, minerals, timber, agricultural resources, and military possibilities, and collected an imposing assortment of fossils and botanical and zoological specimens, most of which went to Amherst College for study.

Captain Marcy's report is lucid, sensible and readable; it has an intrinsic charm, as do all accounts of virgin, unknown lands. Mr. Foreman's notes clear up many historical and geographical problems and establish the exact location of all the camping places, except those in the Palo Duro; here, certain discrepancies in the log lead to seemingly inextricable confusion. The book is illustrated with reproductions of drawings made on the expedition, and of later photographs, and it carries Captain Marcy's own map. K. C. K.

"Keep Wages Up," Warns the President



Under the Shadow of Big Ben

LONDON

BIG BEN is to have a rival. It takes the shape of a new clock above the Speaker's chair inside the House of Commons. This clock is to help backbench M. P.'s by letting them know when to wind up their speeches.

M. P.'s at present when addressing the Speaker—as it is the custom for all of them to do—find that the only clock the chamber has so far possessed is invisible to them, being over the main entrance behind their backs. It is true they can still hear Big Ben when it strikes the quarter hours outside, but this is insufficient to keep them informed when they are approaching the self-imposed limit of ten minutes which—in the interest of economizing time—is expected to be observed for less prominent M. P.'s. A dummy clock has already been put up to settle the most convenient height for the location of the newcomer.

* * *

Congratulations all round have followed an official announcement in the House of Commons by Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Transport, on the controversial question of Waterloo Bridge. This announcement is that the Government will pay 60 per cent of the cost of rebuilding this famous structure. It means a compromise ending a long-standing feud between the Government and the London County Council.

The bridge spans the river Thames in the center of London. No less than fourteen years ago the old structure—a masterpiece in stone erected in the last century by the famous architect, John Rennie—began to collapse. Controversy arose as to whether it should be restored in its nineteenth-century beauty and inconvenience, or rebuilt on purely utilitarian lines. For eleven years this dispute went on. The bridge meanwhile was propped up with timber, and the traffic was eventually cared for by a temporary steel structure alongside. Rennie's stone arches sank deeper and deeper into the river bed.

In 1934 a new and energetic labor administration obtained control of the London County Council, which is the chief municipal authority in the metropolis, and under the leadership of Mr. Herbert Morrison pulled down Rennie's bridge and set about building a new one.

This was regarded as vandalism by a number of artists who persuaded the Government to withhold the financial contribution usual for such works.

The question was brought up annually and fiercely disputed in the House of Commons. Only now has a settlement been reached. The settlement amounts to this. The Government saves its face by continuing to refuse to contribute to the removal of Rennie's bridge. But it is no longer to withhold help toward erecting the new structure which, now that the old one has been pulled down, has become obviously requisite.

So Mr. Herbert Morrison and Mr. Burgin are reconciled. Each side is able to claim that it has won.

* * *

"Snowball" trading, a method of defrauding workers of their savings, that has become abnormally prevalent in northern England of late, is to be put an end to by a Bill now in course of passage into law in the House of Commons.

This Bill has been introduced, with Government approval, by Mr. Alfred Edwards, M. P. for Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.

At present, it appears, the law is helpless to put down the system, and the Bill is to render such trading punishable from the start.

The method of operation on the part of the swindler is simple. He says to the worker—"Invest £5 with me and in six months I will repay you £25. There is only one condition. It is that in the meantime you bring me five other investors on similar terms." If the original investor is lucky he may get back this altogether excessive remuneration. Some of the other dupes may do the same. But this does not last long. Sooner or later the promoter disappears leaving the great mass of his victims with nothing.

The "trader" is thus punishable as a delinquent but—if caught at all—is in most cases found to have already spent the savings entrusted to him.

Mr. Edwards explained that the term "snowball trading" is appropriate, because the capital melts away rapidly after quick accretion as does also the promoter. Starting with a single investor, for example, a very few rounds place hundreds of pounds into keeping from which it is quite impossible for the greater part ever to be returned.

Widows in particular are being victimized, and a remedy therefore must be found.

* * *

More than 1,500,000 persons are being for the first time given the benefit of the existing state insurance arrangement for workers.

This was announced by the Government in the House of Commons recently.

Those benefited are workers engaged in domestic duties in municipal and other public and semi-public institutions. The new arrangement takes effect from April 4.

The scheme is one advised by an Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee which has been looking into this question. E. C. C.

A British View of the Ludlow Referendum

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The ideas at the back of the Ludlow resolution, designed to keep the United States out of a war on foreign soil, unless a referendum has been taken, meet with much sympathetic consideration in Britain. For we are all anxious to be left in peace.

There are great differences between the United States and Britain. Britain has, all over the world, huge political commitments which the United States has not; but, on the other hand, the economic affiliations of America are at least as extensive as those of the United Kingdom. This latter fact, perhaps, justifies the assumption that the experience of Great Britain may not be altogether irrelevant to the position of the United States. At the same time, it is fully and clearly recognized in England that the Ludlow resolution is entirely the business of the United States, which has the right of a sovereign people to make up its own mind without interference from abroad.

The experience of Britain has been this—that one of the most effective methods of preserving peace is the capacity of a strong Government to state clearly and unmistakably to another Government at what precise point it will commit its people to the hazard of war. The Ludlow resolution would deprive Congress of the effective right of declaring war; and so would make war all the more likely.

In 1914, in the early days of July, the German Government made strenuous efforts to find out whether Britain would or would not stand by if Germany were involved in a war with France. On that occasion the British Foreign Office brought into international affairs the technique of the oyster, and Germany was left in doubt as to what Britain's attitude would be. Germany took the optimistic view until, on July 26, Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, made a statement to the German Ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, which suggested that, after all, if there was a war, England would probably be in it. The German Government then made very great efforts to prevent a war from breaking out; but the news had been received too late.

Contrast with this what happened in 1911 in the Agadir crisis. In its beginnings this was a far more serious matter than the events that led to the catastrophe of 1914. Jealous of French activities in Morocco, the German Government stated that German interests were imperilled at the harbor of Agadir. On July 1, all Europe was thrilled into apprehension by the information that the Emperor had sent the gunboat Panther to protect German interests in Morocco. Sir Edward Grey thought the situation so serious that he called a meeting of the Cabinet. After the meeting he informed the German Ambassador, Count Metternich, that until the British Government knew exactly what Germany intended to do his attitude must be one of strict reserve. For the best part of three weeks a complete diplomatic silence reigned, broken only by whispers of war in every important country in Europe.

Then, on July 21, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. D. Lloyd George, at a dinner of the City of London bankers, declared "if a situation were to be forced on us in which peace could only be preserved by the surrender of the great and beneficent position Britain has won by centuries of heroism and achievement, by allowing Britain to be treated where her interests were vitally affected as if she were of no account in the Cabinet of nations, then I say emphatically that peace at that price would be a humiliation intolerable for a great country like ours to endure." The indication of policy behind this speech was unmistakable; it produced a great protest from the German Government; but the danger of war from that date steadily lessened.

It is plain that if a great country like the United States or Britain is able to threaten a potential law-breaker with war, that offending nation will think twice before proceeding to extremes. But the Ludlow resolution would take away this weapon out of the hands of the United States, and thus, in spite of the generous idealism by which it is inspired, at the same time reduce the international status of America, and help to bring about the very evils it is designed to avoid.

London, Eng. HAROLD HOBSON

The Wide Horizon

Realism in Education

By Haydn S. Pearson

MUCH has been said recently about the need of more "realism" in the public schools. Realism apparently means more vocational training. One plan proposes three hours a day of academic work and three hours of various types of shop work: printing, plumbing, woodwork, sheet metal work, electrical work.

Whence came the idea that this was education? Education in its fundamental aspects does not mean vocational training. The time may come in our society when it will seem best to provide job training for youth. If, and when, that time arrives, the public's money must be wisely expended to cover training in many occupational fields. Plumbers and electricians represent necessary vocations, but so do artists and writers.

The general philosophy of education has been warped during the first part of this century. Education as a thing of value in itself came to mean specialized training that led directly to monetary returns.

Since 1930, many thinkers are questioning the policy which guides the expenditure of two and a half billions of the public's tax money.

Is the answer to be more vocational training? Are we to set up, as a goal of secondary education, the turning out of plumbers, carpenters and electricians? Or is the goal of education to be something else? Or a combination of various things?

* * *

It seems to me that the leaders in the field of education need a new vision of the purposes for which they are striving. One of Webster's definitions of education says: "To develop and cultivate mentally or morally."

Fundamentally, any nation's school system is a reflection of the philosophy of the people as a whole. But one question goes beyond this in a democratic social order. Should our schools be content with merely reflecting the society which pays its bills? Or should the public schools assume a responsibility for endeavoring to improve the social order which supports them?

Many will agree that today marks a crossroads in several fields of the American scene. Production ceases to be the major economic objective; distribution becomes the primary concern. Labor becomes articulate; the Federal Government takes over problems hitherto handled by states. Education as conceived for the last generation no longer automatically guarantees work.

In any period of economic stress it is customary to challenge the status quo. As a nation, the United States has excelled in the handling of tangibles: resources, materials, inventions. The nation still is very inexperienced in the handling of the intangibles.

* * *

Education is primarily concerned with the intangibles. This is not to say that certain tangibles are not an integral factor in the educational process. Youth must be taught the mechanics of reading, writing, arithmetic. The thorough teaching of these establishes necessary habits of concentration, work, neatness and pride of accomplishment.

Youth must be taught a background of facts in history, geography, sociology, economics and natural science. These facts are tangible. But the important matter is that youth be inspired to learn these facts to get a background from which to formulate their own judgments.

True realism in our public schools cannot be achieved by offering more courses in occupations. It can be achieved only through better teaching which will establish the qualities of character that distinguish the best type of citizens.

The present condition of the world is not a compliment to the educational processes which have functioned in the past. Nationally and internationally, a new approach to the problems of society must be discovered. These problems, if history is a criterion, cannot be solved from the materialistic angle. Nations and groups of nations have tried this.

* * *

The greatest hope of democracy is education. We do need more realism in our school system. But this realism must be a striving to develop those things which form character. Perhaps this is the time for educators to revalue their curricula, and introduce a new philosophy of education which will emphasize the intellectual no less than the mechanical processes of improved living. Realism in education is vital if a democratic social order is to be the master and not the servant of its material resources. Thomas Malthus said in "An Essay on the Principles of Population," that "an instructed and well-informed people would be less likely to be led away by inflammatory writings and able to detect the false declamation of interested and ambitious demagogues."

We need a realism which will enable us to recognize and develop those traits of tolerance, fairness, and a more positive awareness of individual responsibility to build a better world.